BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$3 00
No subscription to Weekly paper received for less than 12 months.
Daily paper, one year, invariably in advance,....$8 00
6 months......................"....."......."...... 4 50
3 ...."....."......."...... 2 25
The paper will, in all cases, be discontinued at the end of the subscription year, unless renewed.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1863. { NO. 27.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. May 30—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL MY FARM eight miles southwest of Carthage, Moore county, lying on the basin of the Coal fields, on McClendon's and Buck Creeks, and on the locality of the Cheraw and Coalfield Road, containing 700 acres, 300 acres bottom land; about 100 acres of the bottoms are clear; the upland is very productive for corn, cotton, wheat, &c., of a sandy, light soil. Good water, healthy, and buildings pretty good. 20 or 30 hands might be worked to an advantage on said farm. There is about 100 acres seeded in wheat and oats. I will give immediate possession. Address NOAH RICHARDSON, Gold Region, N. C.

March 4, 1863. 23-6t*

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deadened, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON.

Dec. 30, 1861. 17-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at the March Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Moses Lippman, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of the said Moses Lippman, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JACOB LYON, } Exec'rs.
S. ANATHAN, }

March 13, 1863.

WE HAVE placed all the notes and accounts due Moses Lippman, by the citizens of Sampson County, in the hands of Patrick Murphy, Esq., Attorney at Law, for collection. Debtors will please promptly call upon him and settle, and thus save costs.

JACOB LYON } Executors.
S. ANATHAN }

March 13th, 1863. 131-6t—25-1m*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the December Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as the Executor of the last will and testament of the late [illegible] now [illegible] all persons indebted to his testator to make [illegible] payment, and those having claims against said testator to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN DAWSON, Executor.

March 10th, 1863. 12-6t—24-5t

LOST,

A SADDLE, skirts tan color, with black seat, well mounted, with front and high back tree, little worn about the covering of horn. The above Saddle was left at Mr. A. S. Powell's Hotel, in Clinton, a few days previous to last Superior Court held for the County of Sampson. Any person leaving said Saddle with Mr. Powell, at Clinton, or give any intelligence so that I can get it, they will be kindly thanked and liberally paid.

GAINEY WEST,
Newton Grove, N. C.

March 12. 24-4t*

$90 REWARD

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S Plantation, in Duplin County, on the 14th July, two negroes named ABRAHAM and SARAH. Abraham is dark complected, tolerably full face, stout built, aged about 18 years, and has a down look when spoken to. Sarah (his sister) is light complected, full face, has a pretty bold look when spoken to, aged about 20 years, medium height and size. The above negroes are supposed to be lurking at or near Bear Marsh Church and vicinity.

A reward of Forty Dollars will be paid for their delivery or safe confinement in jail so that I can get them, and an additional reward of Fifty Dollars for evidence to convict any white person of harboring them.

A. B. BRANCH.

Branch's Store, March 19th, 1863. 25-4t*

DESERTER—$30 REWARD.

DESERTED from Camp 20th N. C. Regiment, near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 9th of March 1863, private ROBERT TEW, Co. "I" 20th N. C. Reg't. Said Tew is 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, and black eyes and black hair. He is about 35 years of age, and has a very serious impediment in speech.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in camp, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I can get him.

D. J. DEVANE,
Capt. Co. "I" 20th Reg't N. C. T.

March 19, 1863. 25-4t

GRINDSTONES

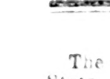
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to

LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.

Nov. 25th, 1862. 10-3m*

$25 REWARD



STRAYED from the plantation of J. R. Hurst, in Duplin county, a red COW marked, swallow fork in each ear, and had a bell on when she left, also with her two spotted yearlings, I believe not marked, one a bull the other a heifer. I presume they will go back to Onslow county. I will give the above reward to any one to take them up, take care of them and inform me of the fact. The cow is a very fine milch cow.

E. W. FONVILLE,

Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C.
March 24, 1863. 26-3t*

The Drift of the War.

The object of this war on the part of the Confederate States, is the preservation of independence against unjust and vindictive assailants. It is the business of our Government and Generals to wage the war in that manner which will be most effective to the end desired. Throughout the past history of the struggle a practical arrogance and brutality has been exercised by the United States which requires [illegible] through [illegible]; and under the garb of chivalry and humanity, on the part of the Confederate States [illegible] for the benefit of mankind and the world at large, which has only [illegible] entailed numberless woes upon our people, and given the appearance of timidity abroad. From all the signs around us, it is seen [illegible] anxiety to load foreign nations—Experience is teaching us that the exercise of a [illegible] has only brought about the [illegible] first perpetrated.—[illegible] might easily have checked them. Now it will require more numerous and more [illegible] of the United States of the virtue and power of [illegible]. We have been drifting steadily into a war without quarter, [illegible] to impose by examples a definite unmistakable understanding as to the extent of barbarity to which the South would submit.

The recent bloody orders of Rosecrans, and the diabolical [illegible] by [illegible], imperatively call for the [illegible] of unsparing punishment [illegible] belonging to these commands. It is a matter of self preservation, and the cause of humanity is involved. As men whose words [illegible] *hostes humani generis* and whose deeds put them beyond the pale of law, it becomes the duty [illegible] the defence of the country to use every effort [illegible] brutal career. Practical proofs of the [illegible] criminals, can alone bring conviction [illegible] penalties affixed to crime. Mercy [illegible] is [illegible] to those who [illegible]. Are we not satisfied of the [illegible] with this question, and of the unavoidable [illegible] boldly and manfully—[illegible]?—*Chas. Mercury.*

[illegible] New York Evening Post describes the [illegible] during torpedoes harmless, as follows:

[illegible] very much for the defence of their [illegible] torpedoes placed in the channel ways, I [illegible] in the day, a simple method of rendering them harmless. It is merely to fire from a cannon a ball with a coil of rope attached to it, precisely as is done on our coasts when a line is projected on board a wreck in the breakers. The ball having dropped to the bottom, when hauling back by the line will inevitably drag upon the wires to which the torpedoes are attached, and either cause their explosion or cut off their connection with the shore, and thus render them harmless.

They have a new way of "running the blockade" in the army. They wrap a bottle of Whisky in a lump of dough and bake it into a bread loaf—and so it passes without the countersign.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 26, 1863.

THE last ON DIT from Charleston is that the attack is to be made on that place on Thursday next, the 2nd day of April, and that the advance is to be led by the iron-clads. Indeed, the fighting is mainly to be done by them.

Six iron-clad "Monitors," so the current programme says, are to cross the bar, anchor within a thousand yards of the forts and reduce them, and thus open a free passage for the transports with the land force on board. The transports are then to sail up, land their troops under cover of the fire of the iron-clads. The troops once landed, are to advance into and occupy the city.

This is said to be the plan concerted by HUNTER and DUPONT. They contemplate another New Orleans affair. That there is something in it, at least that it has been proposed by the enemy, we look upon as more than likely. The "knowing ones" attach a good deal of importance to it.—General Beauregard, whether one of the "knowing ones" or not, is said to keep his own counsel.

Of the thousand and one infallible specifics for using the enemy up, we need hardly speak, for the reason that we do not know that any of them will be made use of, and if we did know of any of them to be adopted, there would be so much the more reason why we should be silent in regard to it. Suffice it to say that there are measures, that, according to all human foresight and calculation, will be sufficient to hold the enemy in check, if not to destroy him.

The enemy is evidently increasing his transport fleet at Port Royal, which would seem to give some sanction to the idea that no advance is to be made on Charleston by land. The attack, however, seems likely to be postponed until the middle of April, and the enemy may hope, by commencing it on the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, to inspire their troops with enthusiasm, and, if possible, with confidence.

Planting, etc.

During a trip over a portion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, made during the present week, we were struck with what appeared to us the great want of forwardness in ploughing and other preparations for making a crop. It is true, the weather has been very unfavorable, the rains almost incessant, and the ground deeply saturated with moisture, still the backwardness of things was noticed by others, who were better judges than ourselves.

It is needless for us to urge anything to show the great necessity there will be for the raising of everything that can supply food for the sustenance of man or beast. We say farther, that it is not only the duty but also the interest of every planter to raise provisions in preference to cotton or tobacco. In peace times a pound of bacon would not buy a pound and a half of cotton. Now it will buy three or four pounds, and during the war produce must thus continue to hold a position largely preferable to cotton,—and even were peace declared to-morrow, meat would be the best thing to raise. By meat we now mean food, for food must be very high for a year or two after peace, agriculture and agricultural labor have been so much deranged.

The prospects of a fruit crop do not seem to have been so much blighted as we had been led to suppose. If there should come no more frosts, we think the fruit will be fair this year.

From all we have been able to see, or hear, or observe, we are forced to the conclusion that, although travelling may be sometimes recommended as good for the health, it is highly injurious to the temper and manners. With few exceptions, that small portion of humanity known as "the travelling public," is the most selfish, discontented, cross-grained section to be found on the top of the earth. Understand us,—we, each and all of us, as soon as our valise, if man, or our several trunks, etc., if a lady, are fairly checked and we on board the cars, become part of "the travelling public," whose motto is, Look out for number one, upon which, as all act simultaneously, there is bound to be a rush, a struggle and a worry, every man's hand being against every man, and every woman's basket into the ribs of every person within her range.

In this mood, all crush into the cars, and all curse the road, the company, and all things thereunto belonging, including the conductor. Many,—not all—rush into the dinner, supper or breakfast house, and all who have rushed in rush on finding fault with the fare, as though luxuries could now be got at a way side station, or afforded at a dollar, on the spur of the moment.

Railroad managers *cannot* have their cars and other appliances as they would like to have them. The materials are not to be had. Their labor and facilities are frequently overtasked and exhausted by demands for government transportation of men and supplies. With all respect for our troops, it must be acknowledged that the bump of destructiveness is allowed to exercise a great influence over them, and that cars, as well as other things are made to suffer, so that if any fastidious lady or gentleman starts out to find cars as nice as a drawing-room, she or he will be marvellously disappointed, and this no fault of the conductor either.

Frequently we have seen a train start with some four hundred passengers, mostly soldiers on furlough or returning from furlough—some sick or wounded. The cars are crowded. The conductor is pushed to his eye lashes to get "all aboard," including baggage, etc., etc., and cannot stop to give to each and every one the attention that perhaps ought to be given *if it could be*. This again is not the Conductor's fault, for we can bear witness, from tolerably frequent passing over the Wilmington and Weldon Road in former times, and more frequently over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad in recent times, that the Conductors are patient, forbearing and attentive under circumstances calculated to try both their patience and forbearance. We have noticed this frequently of late on the Wilmington and Manchester Road. We make these remarks because we think they are due to the Railroads and their officers.

By the way, the passengers on the Manchester Road now take at least two meals with Mrs. BROTHERS, at Flemington, and get just as good as the excellent hostess can get for them in these times. This is so, and no puff.

THE President of the Confederate States having recommended that to-morrow Friday, March 27th be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, no paper will be issued from this office on that day.

It is eminently right & proper that we, as a people, should thus humble ourselves before Him, in whose hands are the issues of life or death, of peace or war—of Him who alone can grant a victory or sanctify a defeat.

But all will be worse than a mockery, more lifeless than an empty show, unless we take home the lessons of the day to our own hearts, and apply them to the regulation of our own lives and conduct; unless our humiliation brings forth fruits meet for repentance—unless we do repent and turn from the sins that threaten to ruin us as a people and to jeopardize the success of our cause. What will lip service and formal humiliation profit us if we still speculate and extortionize? Nothing—worse than nothing.

THE LATE YANKEE ADVANCE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From papers found on the field of the late conflict it would seem that the recent advance of the enemy on the line of the Rappahannock was designed as something more than a mere reconnoissance. These papers disclose the fact, if we are correctly informed, that the expedition was, first, for the destruction of the Central Road at Gordonsville, by tearing up as much of the track of that road, either way from the above point, as might be found convenient in the time allowed them. From thence they were to proceed to the James River and Kanawha Canal, which they were expected to strike at or near Columbia, in Fluvanna. Thence, crossing the James river, their course was laid out through Cumberland county to Farmville, or the High Bridge over the Appomattox, near that place. The destruction of this bridge was one of the pet objects of the expedition. After the accomplishment of this feat the expedition was to work itself out of difficulty by passing round between Petersburg and the North Carolina line, so as to strike the Yankee lines in the neighborhood of Suffolk.

Impossible of accomplishment as this fact would seem to be, the distance to travel and the risks to run are no greater than those incurred by the daring Morgan in some of his raids in Kentucky and Tennessee. But the Yankees not only lacked a Morgan to execute this bold scheme, but met with such men as Stuart and Lee, whose vigilance is a sure guarantee that no Yankee raid into our lines can ever be successfully undertaken.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1863.

The Senate to-day passed the Senate bills to pay the salaries of agents abroad in coin; to continue in force the provisions of the act approved 16th of May 1861, relative to the ten year bonds and the two year treasury notes. A bill for the relief of the Brunswick and Albany railroad, Georgia; and for the publication of the laws in three of the public Gazettes in each State. The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House, Mr. Martin, new member from Florida appeared and qualified. The assessment bill was considered until adjournment. A protracted debate took place on the amendment providing that credits shall be valued as payable in gold, at market value, when the holder shall have refunded Confederate notes in discharge thereof. The amendment was finally adopted.

RICHMOND, VA., March 25th, 1863.

The Senate, to-day, passed the impressment bill, which passed the House yesterday; also passed Senate bill establishing a Court of Claims. House unimportant.

FEDERAL REPORTS FROM THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

RICHMOND, VA., March 25th, 1863.

A Cincinnati dispatch, of the 19th inst., says that special Memphis dispatches announce that the Yazoo Pass Expedition had met with a check. The gunboat Chillicothe encountered a rebel battery at the mouth of Tallahatchie river, the fight lasting all day. One shot from the battery entered the port hole of the Chillicothe, killing four and wounding fourteen men. She received sixty-four shots, and was damaged seriously. The fleet consisted of the Chillicothe, DeKalb, five small gunboats, and eighteen transports. At last accounts, the cut was three miles above the battery.

THE ENEMY EVACUATED PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, March 25th, 1863.

Official intelligence has been received of the evacuation of Pensacola by the enemy. They now occupy our navy-yard, forts Barrancas and Pickens. The garrison of the town and all others that could be spared have been sent to Gen. Banks.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 25th, 1863.

We have authentic news that the enemy's fleet at Port Royal has been increased to one hundred and fifty vessels, about thirty-five transports having been added within the last two days. The French war steamer Renaudin left here to-day.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 25th, 1863.

The General Assembly organized to-day. Gov. Brown sent in his message at half past 12 o'clock. He recommends restricting the planting of cotton to a quarter of an acre to the hand, under a heavy penalty; he urges the necessity of this course on account of the present possible scarcity of provisions; recommends a further restriction of the distillation of spirits, to prevent the use of potatoes, peas, dried peaches, and of vigilance to punish offenders. He opposes the endorsement of the bonds of the Confederate States by Congress as calculated to impair Confederate capital at home and abroad, injure the credit of the State and do the Confederacy no good, but to encourage reconstruction. He recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to pay the interest of the whole debt, and create a sinking fund to extinguish the debt gradually.

He urges a cordial support of the Confederate Government and Administration.

Considering the State's interest, he recommends an increase of salaries to officers. He desires the Legislature to devise the best plan for furnishing laborers for coast defences. He recommends the State cease to carry corn to destitute portions of the State, and advises amendments of the militia laws.

COL. FURGERSON DRIVES THE ENEMY BACK.

MOBILE, March 25th, 1863.

The correspondent of the Advertiser and Register, writing from Vicksburg on the 23d says: On Saturday morning, Col. Furgeson, commanding the batteries at the junction of Deer Creek with Sunflower River, thirty miles above its Junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy, destroying, it is said, three Gunboats and driving the balance back. Col. Fargeson had sufficient strength to hold the enemy in check, and recommended reinforcements be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut off their retreat. This movement on the part of the enemy was to flank our batteries at Haynes' Bluff on the Yazoo.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, March 25th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Appeal dated Panola, 23rd, says: The Memphis Argus of the 19th has been received. Federal reports from the Yazoo Pass expedition state that the iron clad Chillicothe fought the batteries at Greenwood all day. She was struck 64 times—one shot entered a port hole, killing four and wounding sixteen. The transports, it is stated, were badly damaged by trees and snags.

Ellett's naval brigade had passed Memphis, going South.

A Cincinnati letter of the 15th, expresses the firm opinion that the Unionists of Central and Southern Kentucky are settling up their business, preparatory to abandoning their homes. The letter also says that Kentucky secessionism assumes a proportion, and within thirty days a revolution may begin. Troops were passing through Cincinnati, but not into Kentucky. Ransom's tenth Massachusetts cavalry will be too late. Stanton has ordered all private arms in Cincinnati to be secured.

A dispatch from Louisville dated the 16th, says: Apprehensions exist, in which the military participate, of a formidable invasion and permanent occupation of Kentucky by the Confederates.

The Levee above Vicksburg is flooding the Federal camps to such an extent that the forces on Young's Point have been forced to move to Milliken's Bend. The Lake Providence work has been suspended on account of the overflow.

The Chicago Times of the 16th, says the back water has filled the canal at Vicksburg, rendering work impossible. The camps are in miserable condition, and all the camp disasters are prevailing. The small pox is prevailing to a fearful extent.

FROM VICKSBURG—THE ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO PASS OUR BATTERIES—TWO GUNBOATS SUNK.

VICKSBURG, March 25th, 1863.

Two of the enemy's gunboats attempted to pass down the River this morning. Our batteries opened upon them with effect. One was sunk opposite our batteries, and the other badly riddled and now lies opposite the canal batteries. It is expected she will be sunk. She was set on fire but appeared to be extinguished. The firing of our batteries was splendid. Almost every shot took effect.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 26th, 1863.

Nothing of importance has been done in the Senate to-day in open session. Adjourned until Monday. In the House, the bill to establish a Nitre bureau was passed; also the Senate bill amending the sequestration act. The House receded from the amendment to the Senate resolution recommending agriculturalists to raise large provision crops. Adjourned until Saturday.

FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 26th, 1863.

The Yankees came out from Jacksonville, Florida, three miles on yesterday, and burnt the House and tore up several miles of the Railroad track. We opened fire and they hurried off, coming out again to-day. A considerable fight is expected.

FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 26, 1863.

Two Captains and six privates of the 4th New York were captured by our men in a boat yesterday morning, which en route from Fort Pulaski to Ossabaw. Also a large paper or letter mail.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, March 26th, 1863.

All quiet. No fighting since Morgan's engagement at Liberty. The Federals still occupy Murfreesboro'. Our scouts are in Lebanon, and operating along the South bank of the Cumberland River from Lebanon to Stone's River. Accounts from the North of Cumberland report the Federals destroying farming implements and foraging the whole country. The inhabitants are compelled to hide their provisions. Five thousand Federal infantry occupy Gallatin, and the Louisville Railroad is strongly guarded. It is reported the Federals have destroyed Stone's River Railroad and Turnpike bridges, between Murfreesboro' and Nashville.

FROM FORT PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, March 26th, 1863.

The Appeal of the 24th inst. has a letter dated Fort Pemberton the 21st, which says occasional booming of cannon up the river tells us that our boys are after the Yankees.—The steamers Chillicothe has not been left almost a wreck. Her quarter gunner's body has been found. He was killed by a shot from one of our heavy guns after passing through the boat's iron mail.

General Loring calls the engagement the battle of Tallahatchie. The Appeal says that the repulse of the enemy in their attempt to enter the Sunflower river has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back. A number of their barges were captured. The enemy is reported to have made another advance against Fort Pemberton with increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding the position appears to be appreciated by our authorities.

Order and Discipline.

At the request of many citizens we re-print the following orders, and ask special attention to the fourth paragraph, which has been repeatedly and recklessly violated to the injury of farms near this city.

The enforcement of these orders will enable our farmers to do their share towards feeding the army and city:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Richmond, December 13, 1862. }

[General Order No. 104.]

I. Encampments of troops near towns and villages must be avoided where it is not indispensable. Wherever it is so, a sufficient force for guards and outposts must be selected from the best disciplined troops, and assigned as a garrison, &c., and officers and men will not be permitted to enter the town or village except on written permission of the commanding officer.

II. Arms must not be carried from the camp, nor will mounted men in camps be permitted to ride their horses except upon duty.

III. Private property is invariably to be respected, and must not be taken or used except when indispensable for the public service and then only by orders of competent authority, and in a manner pointed out in the army regulations, and orders of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

IV. The reckless destruction of fencing, wood, and other property of the citizens, which has occurred in so many instances, cannot be too strongly condemned. Commanders of troops, of whatever grade, should, by the exercise of diligence and strict discipline, endeavor to prevent such results, entailing, as they will, poverty upon individuals, and useless expense on the Government. Fencing ought not to be disturbed where it can possibly be avoided, and when wood is necessary for the public use that which is least valuable must be selected, with as little waste as practicable.

V. A careful observance of these orders is enjoined on the army, as of the first importance to the public interest. All violations of them are directed to be reported to the proper authorities for such punishment as may be requisite.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Extortion in Mobile.

Editors Register and Advertiser:—My pursuits compel me to travel late and early about the city, and of late I have heard execrations and threats loud, deep, and apparently determined, which, if put in practice, will create one general ruin, not only among speculators, but amongst underwriters, property holders, &c. Those midnight assemblages of aggrieved persons at unfrequented corners, say their families must not, shall not, starve; they aver that their compensation will not feed their wives and children; they say the wives of absent soldiers have friends who will not quietly see their friends' families want for bread.

Lawyers tell me that extortion is an actionable offence; if so, officials had better look to it, and carry out their oaths of office in abating the evil. Magistrates should be ashamed to wink at this evil for fear of losing popularity; there are no Whig or Democratic parties now to rally under, and smother their acts of malfeasance. Hence a fearful day of reckoning is coming to all such Magistrates—particularly those of the speculating and extortioning class. When gentle peace returns, and our armies are disbanded, let all such pseudo patriots *quake; for a reckoning must come.* I blush for human nature to name it, "Safety Committeemen," Yo, (Heaven save the mark,) are amongst the most reckless speculators of the times. Some preachers of the Gospel are not engaged alone in "laying up their treasures in Heaven," but in aiding the wholesale, damnable mania of speculation, by which the wives and children of our gallant soldiery are almost reduced to starvation. Will a just God tolerate such a generation of vipers? Let us look to only a few facts, Messrs. Editors. Some short time since rice was selling at about fourteen cents per pound; a large quantity arrived and was stored, and in fifteen days after it went up to fabulous prices. A professor of Christianity received a large lot of flour; it was stored, and rumor says it will be held until it brings $100 per barrel. Cornfield peas, a few weeks since, sold for $2 75 per bushel; the poor, unable to purchase flour, made a rush for peas; so soon as the demand was apparent they were up to $4. White beans, under the same circumstances and at the same time, from $3 went up to $10 per bushel.

Important to Farmers.

We take occasion to direct special attention to the annexed General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army.

Farmers who are holding the prime necessaries of life may bring them to market without molestation, but if a surplus is found stored at their plantations that may be impressed at Government prices. Look out:

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE, }
RICHMOND, March 19th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 31. }

In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons to the War Department it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War, in relation to the impressment of supplies must exist on the part of the people, or that the agents of the Government have violated their instructions; now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of those instructions, it is hereby ordered:

I. That no officer of the Government shall under any circumstances whatever impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption, or that of his family, employees or slaves.

II. That no officer shall, at any time, unless specially ordered so to do by a General commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

III. These orders were included in the instructions originally issued in relation to impressment by the Secretary of War, and the officers exercising such authority are again notified that "any one acting without or beyond" the authority given in those instructions, will be held strictly responsible.

IV. When non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates entitled to furloughs under the act of December 11, 1861, or that of April 16th, 1862, have died, or may hereafter die, before the receipt thereof, their personal representatives shall be allowed the commutation value of transportation from the point where such parties die to their homes and back.

V. When non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, entitled under either of the preceding acts to a furlough, shall have been, or may hereafter be, promoted to the ranks of commissioned officers, prior to the receipt thereof, they shall be allowed the same commutation as is provided in the previous paragraph, or when they go on leave, the transportation in kind at their option.

VI. Claims arising under Paragraph I will be settled by the 2nd Auditor, those under Paragraph II by officers of the Quartermaster's Department. In the latter cases, the claim must be attested by the certificate of the commanding officer of the regiment to which the claimant belonged at the date of his promotion.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp. Gen'l.

Confederate Privateers.

The New York Herald is greatly distressed that three or our Confederate privateers should contrive to escape the clutches of the United States navy, consisting of three or four hundred ships of war, and continue unchecked their [illegible] of Yankee commerce. It may console itself by reflecting that the thing might be a great deal worse—[illegible] three or four [illegible] privateers, there might have been [illegible] a hundred—a number sufficient to [illegible] Yankee commerce from the face of the ocean. Let Bennett, therefore, accept the philosophy of the Dutchman who broke his leg and thanked Heaven it was not his neck.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE WESTERN SITUATION.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 21st inst., says:

For three days the streets of Chattanooga have echoed with rumors of a somewhat startling character from the front. The pertinacity with which these are repeated induces us to believe that Rosecranz is actually changing his base. It is now confidently affirmed by parties from Tullahoma, that the enemy have evacuated Murfreesboro', which has been occupied by our cavalry. We are inclined to doubt the latter as premature, to say the least of it.

Of the movements of the Federals in the direction of Columbia, however, there seems to be no doubt. It is possibly the intention of Rosecrans to occupy lower central Tennessee, and either to force our troops upon the line of the river, or to unite with Grant.

Col. Cluke's regiment, we are informed by parties just through from Kentucky, has been doing a deal of mischief to the enemy in the region of Lexington, and along the line of travel throughout the blue grass region.

The reported movements of Morgan and Pegram are untrue.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

CAMDEN, ARK., Feb. 9, 1863.

Dear Express: I enclose a sketch of the topography of the late battle field of the Post of Arkansas, which was one of the earliest French settlements in the (then) territory of Louisiana. No buildings remain of the original settlement, and you can judge from the general features of the country how difficult it was for our men to escape. We have heard that the prisoners on their way North managed to get possession of the boat and landed on the Arkansas shore, but we have no certain information of the fact.

The shores of the Mississippi are swarming with deserters from the Federal army. A body of them four hundred strong, headed by a Lieut. Colonel marched from the neighborhood of Gaines' Landing towards Little Rock last week. Two hundred came up to this place on the boats, and several hundred have been left at Monroe.

Our army is in good health and spirits, and will soon be heard from. The Federals, in their haste to leave the Arkansas Post, forgot to remove some stores, wagons, mules, &c.

Domestic manufactures continue to thrive under the pressure of the war. We have here an extensive manufactory of cotton and wool cards, another of spinning jennies and power looms; buckets, &c., are made in abundance, and of excellent quality, from the cypress and we only lack the iron trade to put every branch of industry in an active condition.

The activity of our salt works at Arkadelphia and in Sevier county has reduced the price of salt very materially, and with the supplies of the article which have been sent up from the Iberia beds in Louisiana, we shall be able to furnish the army with bacon during the winter.

I will keep you advised of movements in this quarter.

Yours,
ARKANSAS.

Louisiana.

BANKS AND HIS CHIVALRY.—The following is extracted from a letter written by a young lady, and dated at Pass Christian, 12th inst. The story it tells of Banks and his chivalry has been confirmed in several quarters:

Dear Friend: John has at last been released, after being a prisoner nearly four months. He and the rest of the prisoners were confined for more than two months in a gunboat at the foot of the Levee, after which they were paroled and allowed the liberty of the city. They left on the 20th February, and such a day was never seen in New Orleans, as there was one of the greatest riots ever heard of. About twenty thousand ladies and children turned out to see our dear boys off, and they (the ladies) began to sing the Bonnie Blue Flag and wave their handkerchiefs and cheer for Jeff Davis; and, in fact, did and said anything that ladies could with propriety do and say to annoy the hated Yankees. Banks, not liking the ladies' patriotism, ordered his soldiers out to quell them, and actually drove them back three squares, and, would you believe it, the cowardly villains actually bayoneted them and rode over the children with their horses. The ladies (God bless them) resisted them bravely, for while the Yankees forced them back at the point of the bayonet they still continued to sing and cheer, and made good use of their parasols over the Yankees' backs. Many of the ladies' dresses were torn in shreds. Banks also ordered out the artillery. Oh, what a chivalric set they are! However, 4 or 500 ladies managed to get on a steamboat, which was at the levee, in order to get a good view of our dear boys, but as soon as they began to sing and cheer, the Yankees got up steam and run the boat up the river, where they kept them for two or three hours, thinking by that means to quiet them. When they brought them back, however, they began to cheer worse than ever, and then they run them up the river again and kept them there all night. Was such an outrage ever heard of? Our dear boys, I trust, will yet avenge it. The Yankees arrested John that day for carrying in his pocket a handkerchief with a Confederate flag worked on it.—They carried him to the Customhouse and took it away from him, when he told them, "if I were with my crowd you would not dare to do such a thing." The whole world should know of their cowardly acts. Such an outrage never was heard of, and on the other hand such patriotism and enthusiasm was never known as was displayed by the ladies.

The Gold Panic.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, submits the following very sensible reflections on the "gold panic," which seems to have extended to that city.

We have to-day to perform the highest duties of the journalist. It is to combat dangerous errors, illusions and panics in the public mind—to keep cool and hold on to reason as a guide, while excitement and apprehension are doing their fearful work out of doors, and scattering the senses of those who ought to be sensible men, like so many timid hares. We have spoken elsewhere of the food panic, as a class with the powder panic, the arms panic, and the salt panic of former epochs of the war. The gold panic is one of the last hallucinations of the times. The currency question is vital to us; it is our weak point because it is sensitive as an exposed nerve, and most inviting to the operations of speculators at home, and enemies at home and abroad. Timid men among the people are the ready dupes of these operators. It becomes every man of sense and motive, who loves the cause, and his country, to fight the evil manfully.

It is telegraphed from Richmond, "Advance in gold! Exodus of foreigners! Gold has risen in Richmond to 400 and Bank notes to 60 premium." The exodus of foreigners, as a cause of the rise, is a fable. It might temporarily affect that market, but there is no exodus of foreigners here to account for the flutter on St. Francis and St. Michael streets.

Can any man perceive any rational cause in the present condition of our military affairs, why Confederate currency should suddenly jump down 160? If Richmond or Charleston had been taken, or Vicksburg reduced, the reason would be clear enough. But it comes when there is no defeat or series of defeats of our arms to dampen the hopes of ultimate triumph, and when everything looks more favorable for us than at any period of the war. No man with a magnifying glass can discover a single reason why a Confederate note to-day is not worth just as much as it was yesterday. Yet, upon a breath of a report, a vapor of suspicion of evil, lot of people are, while we write, running to the broker's offices, eager to exchange their paper for gold at any price. They verify the maxim, "A fool and his money are soon parted." To-morrow, the wind may sit in a different quarter. The wire-workers, having succeeded in bagging a sufficient lot of dupes, may find it convenient to let up the snare, and a good piece of news may come along to justify an advance in Confederate paper. Then these dupes who bought at 400 will begin to think they had been too easily scared, and come back to sell again at 300. One thing is worthy of remark, and we commend it to the timid patriot who is the possessor of Confederate money. It is, that it takes two to make a bargain, and when he can sell his paper, there must needs be a *buyer.* Now, it is as good in his hands as in those of the buyer, and *the buyer is the smartest and sharpest hand in the bargain.*

There are no more dangerous enemies to our cause than these timid possessors of Confederate money. Most of them have made it out of the war and out of the derangement in prices and currency occasioned by the war. They are now using their gains to weaken the general cause, to strike a blow at public credit and public confidence. The alarm they create by the misuse of their ill-gotten wealth is more dangerous to the cause than the fury of our enemies and their countless armies. It is in their power to conquer us when Lincoln cannot do it with all his vast Dictatorial powers. And sometimes we think we see the hands of our own wily and bitter foes in their attacks upon our currency. It would be a scheme worthy of the cunning brain of the Machiavelian Seward. He and his brother Yankees are a money understanding people. They know what an element of evil a disorganized currency is—worse than a disorganized army. They know both by a bitter experience. Having failed to disorganize our noble armies, (and they never have been in such splendid fighting condition since the war began) may they not be trying our currency?

Gen. Bragg's army left in Tennessee and Kentucky several millions of Confederate dollars. It is no great stretch of the imagination to suppose that Seward may have ordered them to Richmond by agents instructed to invest them in gold at 300 premium, then 350 premium, then 400 and so on, at any premium, until they run up gold to 5, 6, 7, or 10 for one. A panic is the consequence, and at a cost of a half million of dollars, Seward effects the ruin of our finances.

If Lincoln is not doing this, it is certainly being done by speculating sharpers on one side, and timid fools, and, in a patriotic sense, vile knaves on the other. The remedy is in the public—in its outrage and nerve, its determination to stand by the credit of the Government, and to sink or swim with it, and in frowning down the cowardly herd who do not hesitate to jeopard the cause of a nation and set at naught all the precious blood and god-like heroism which has been expended in it, in order to save their vile and paltry dollars. There is no cause for this alarm. It is of the very essence of a panic. Our prospects were never brighter, our success is *certain*, (for its only real enemies are the engrossers and the panic makers,) and with success the inexhaustible resources of the richest country in productions on the habitable globe, are ample to pay all the debts of the war. Our people want faith, constancy and courage. Their brethren in the armies have set them noble examples of it. With heroes in the field, for God's sake let us not now show ourselves cowards and timeservers in the walks of civil and political life.

The Provision Question.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, giving some figures as to the wants and resources of the Confederacy in provisions, concludes thus:

What is needed is a production of 300 bushels of corn to the hand. Let every planter, then, make his calculations accordingly, and proportion the number of acres of his corn and to what he knows of its productiveness; but mindful that in our extensive country partial failures of the crop must be expected. He should not limit himself to 350 bushels, especially if he has land that will produce 50 or 60 bushels to the acre. Let him not on any consideration plant less than ten acres to the hand for early corn and when the time for late planting arrives he should add to this as much as he can conveniently tend without neglecting potatoes and other secondary crops. This is particularly important, as military emergencies may occasion a call for a large supply of corn in some particular region which can only be filled with great delay from distant points or, practically, cannot be filled at all. But if the farmers everywhere will aim at the mark we have pointed out and those in the richer sections as much higher as they can manage to elevate their views of matters and things, only one thing more will be needed—that the Government protect the country from the ravages of the Yankees, and recollect that a war with such rapacious plundering, mischief-loving foes as they, whose avowed object is to ruin us, involves something else besides occupying strategic lines. If our Generals will keep the Yankees from plundering, it is of little comparative importance whether there is another battle fought or not. We have already shown that they cannot whip us; keep them from starving us and we can fight them twenty years.

For the Journal.

A Brave Boy.

In the recent expedition under Gen. D. H. HILL towards Newbern, Drum Major HENRY NUTT 50th N. C. T., aged 16, a son of JNO. NUTT, Esq., of Wilmington, distinguished himself by coolness and daring.

On Friday evening, the 43d N. C., Col. THOS. KENAN, commanding, carried the enemy's strongly fortified position at Deep Gully at the point of the bayonet. On Saturday morning the 31 Brigade moved up to KENAN's position and formed line of battle. The Yankees had blockaded the road in front, so that Gen. Hill could not advance his artillery, and skirmishers were ordered out to feel the enemy. HENRY volunteered with the skirmishers, who were under the command of Major VAN HOOK. After driving the enemy's pickets several hundred yards, VAN HOOK discovered what he supposed was the enemy in force, some five or six hundred yards in his front. From his position he could not determine their number, and he could not advance without exposing his whole command to a cross fire of grape and canister. In this position he called for a volunteer to go forward, find out their numbers and report to him. Young NUTT sprang forward, volunteered his services and went within seventy-five yards of the enemy where he ascertained their numbers, walked coolly back and made his report to the Major. That report cost several Yankees their lives as our artillery was turned and the point indicated by young NUTT.

Pretty good for a sixteen year old. X.

BUTLER'S PERQUISITES.—"Three ships, two steamers and one bark." These vessels will arrive at Long Wharf to-day, about nine o'clock. They contain the immense wealth accumulated by Gen. Butler and staff, while stationed at New Orleans, which is estimated at about six millions dollars. There are two boots full of diamonds, one tea chest of children's silver mugs, one cradle full of ladies' gold hairpins, two bandboxes of pincushions, one coal hod of mosaic brooches, two clothes baskets of altar ornaments, seventeen valises of gold and silver watches, twenty-one strawberry boxes of gold rings, (stolen from ladies while walking in the streets,) two sugar boxes of silver door plates and knobs, and stocking full of decanter labels, six cigar boxes of gold pens and silver ever-pointed pencil cases, twenty-one pianos, (one for each of the staff) two church organs, (a little out of tune) one hack, five poodles, six stallions, and various other articles too numerous to mention. Col. French, on his return, will bring the remainder of the loot.

Boston Evening Gazette.

From the Daily Rebel.

A Confederate Alphabet.

A is for Anderson, foremost and least,
B is for Butler, or Butler the Beast;
C is for Chase and also for Chaos;
D is for Darkies, Disaster, Defeat;
E is for Eagle, transformed to a crow,
F is the Flag spreading ruin and woe;
G is for Gibbet on which we will hang,
Hunter the Hound and all of his gang;
I is the Infamy of which they are proud,
J, Johnson the Jackall the worst of the crowd;
K is their Kalendar of accidents dire,
L is for Lincoln, the Long-legged Liar;
M's for McClellan who Richmond would see,
N is for Never, when his it shall be;
O shows what Yankees will make by the war,
Q is for Query, "what is it all for?"
P, which was passed, stands for Puppy and Pope,
R is for Rosecrans, Rascal and Rope;
S stands for Seward well surnamed the Snake,
T the three months, the Rebellion will take;
U's for the Union of all that is base,
V for the Victories that never took place;
W for Winfield, whose victories great,
Xerxes-like ended in a small defeat,
Y stands for Yankees that self esteemed nation,
Z is for Zero—their true valuation.

EXTORTIONERS IN THE COUNTRY.—The sin of extortion is by no means confined to cities. A lady in an interior town, writing to her husband in Mobile, says:

"I am getting to be afraid the mean, soulless extortioners left at home will whip us yet. The last time I got a bushel of meal I paid $1 50 for it; but when the water was so high that the steam mill would not run, —— made the people pay $3 for meal, and would not grind their corn. He runs his gin, and I suppose his mill, by steam. Pe son ——, I am told, sells bacon for $1 25 a pound. I saw them going to church on Sunday, and wondered if the devil had deluded them into the belief that they were Christians. The steam mill is now grinding and selling meal for $1 75."

STATESVILLE RAILROAD.—The Railroad from this place to Statesville (called the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad, because it was first chartered to run to Jonesboro', Tenn., and thence to the Ohio River,) is now completed as we announced last week. This Road will be of great convenience to the country between this point and Statesville passing as it does through one of the finest sections of Mecklenburg and Iredell; and, indeed, the country beyond Statesville will find it convenient for those wishing to travel South, if not in the way of transporting goods and produce.

Char. Democrat.

THE FOOD CROP.—Great suffering, if not absolute famine, says the Marietta (Ga.) *Advocate*, will result from a failure to bring the cultivated districts of the South up to their highest capacity in the production, this year, of provisions. Such is the opinion of all well informed minds in the Confederacy. Let every available acre, therefore, be brought into cultivation, and let nothing be neglected in the cultivation of the soil which can be made to contribute to human subsistence.

DIED.

In Columbus county, N. C., March 18th 1863, MARY, infant daughter of John W. and [illegible] Masser, aged 9 months.

Weep not fond parents though you miss the sunny smiles and fond embrace of your precious little Mamie; yet think how happy she is on the bosom of Jesus.

This lovely bud so young, so fair,
Called home by early doom,
To show to us how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom.

V. J. M. K.*

In Duplin county, on the 15th inst., of Diptheria, ANGEL JONES, only son of William and Winifred A. E. Alderman, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 3 days.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

NOTICE.

From and after this day the subscription price of this paper will be THREE DOLLARS per year, in advance.—All subscribers now in arrears, who do not pay up by the 30th of June next, and pay one year in advance, will have their papers discontinued at that time. ☞No subscription received for less than 12 months.☜

March 19th, 1863.

WANTED.—A few copies of the *Weekly Journal* of the 19th of February, 1863, to complete our files. Any of our subscribers having a copy of the above date, and can spare it, will do us a favor by forwarding it to us.

March 5. 1863.

IF any one wants to get an unpleasant sensation, or to feel vexed, cross and out of humor for the balance of the day, or the greater part thereof, we would advise him to get up early some such morning as this and go to market, look around for about half an hour until he is thoroughly chilled, somewhat bedraggled and generally used up, and then go home with a small piece of tough beef, or a salt trout, or some such thing for which he has paid a young fortune, and if he has not secured the sensation above alluded to, in its prime, then his case is hopeless and he goes far ahead of "Fearless Tom," in the nursery tales, and "comes out strong" under circumstances which would have put MARK TAPLEY himself to his trumps, or even have forced that "jolly" young person into an unconditional surrender.

We are not going to preach—preaching does no good—humiliation and prayer have totally failed.—What we want now is a good, big, full grown devil, with hoofs, horns, claws, tail and pitchfork, all ready for work. Our present devil is no account, *effete*, behind the age. As a conscription officer for the internal regions, a diabolical constable to keep humanity in awe and order, he is about "played out." Were he to make his personal appearance, accompanied with an efficient *posse*, he might effect—pardon us for the expression—but he *might* effect a *deal* of a sight of good. Of course his first [illegible] would be only monitory; his second might be exemplary, but his third ought to be sweeping.

Seriously, is not the state of things well calculated to make us all pause and think? We select no classes or individuals as peculiar objects of denunciation, for we fear that, to use a somewhat homely expression, all classes are "tarred with the same stick." The infection is spread through the whole body politic, and all are effected by it to a greater or less extent. We are cutting our own throats and saving his Diabolical Majesty all trouble. All we have, are, or hope to be, is invested in the struggle now going on; the army contains not only the flower of our population, but it constitutes the bulwark of our freedom, the defense of our homes—the last dependence of our liberties and rights. Upon the proper support of the army our all depends. And for the support of the army, the maintainance of our credit and currency are essential. We daily meet with officers and men from "the front," men who have bared their breasts to the storms of battle and the war of the elements for nearly two years, and they are not despondent, not fearful, not dispirited.—*Their* confidence and determination puts to shame the croakers and birds of ill-omen at home, who, either for their own selfish ends, or out of a want of faith in and sympathy with our cause cast doubts upon our currency; for after all, that lies away down at the bottom of most of the exorbitant prices for part of which speculators bear a just blame, although it is evident that without this distrust to which we have alluded, the extortioner or speculator would have far less sway.

It may be said that to make all you can and take all you can get is human nature. True, it is *in* human nature, as are a great many other things, but it is not *all* of human nature. If it was, then indeed might all generous efforts for the public good be abandoned, all noble aspirations die, all patriotic struggles be despaired of. The grasping after immediate gain is a besetting infirmity of human nature, but it is not true wisdom; neither do we regard it as an infirmity that cannot be resisted. There *are* considerations appealing to higher interests and better motives, and these considerations ought to be urged upon the attention of our people at large. To quote scripture, we trust not irreverently, What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? What will it profit any man if he amass much wealth and lose his country, his liberty, and with these all the wealth for which he has been struggling? What greater folly can there be than that timidity and distrust which, by trying to secure a part through distrust of the currency, loses all? What justice or gratitude is shown to the soldier who is fighting in the field, by those who, at home, wilfully discredit or timidly shrink from giving full faith to the currency in which the soldiers are paid and with which the supplies for their support must be bought. Is it not a crying shame that while our armies in the field are brave, determined and confident, our people at home should practically exhibit weakness, distrust and despondency? A weakness, a distrust and a despondency for which there is no cause, no reason, no justification in the position of affairs or in the strength spirit or achievements of our army. A distrust which must be as ruinous to those entertaining it, as it is injurious to the public interests, oppressive to the poor and unjust to the soldiers. Surely this thing ought not to be—surely there is sufficient strength of mind, sufficient courage, sufficient patriotism, sufficient *backbone* left among us to put this thing right.

We started in a half serious vein to complain of the markets, but the gravity of the subject, as it opened before us soon compelled us to adopt another tone, and to regard the matter in a light wholly serious and as reflecting upon and effecting all classes, and threatening the very life of the country itself. Persons selling a few things in our market do only as their neighbors do in all other avocations and lines of business. The disease is general and no partial treatment will effect any good.

Inter-State Courtesy—South Carolina.

A gentleman of this place showed us this morning certain monies which had just been returned to him in a letter from Charleston as being neither bankable nor passable there—being in fact no monies at all in the commercial capital of South Carolina. These monies were sent on by him as part of a remittance and were as follows:—

One ten and three twenty dollar Treasury notes issued by the State of North Carolina, payable on or before 1865, fundable in six per cent. coupon bonds, and receivable for all public dues.

Six five dollar Virginia Treasury notes payable on demand at the Treasury in Richmond.

We give this transaction plainly as it comes to us and deem any lengthened comment unnecessary. We have much respect for our sister State; we were going to say we had every respect, but in view of the facts above stated, we are reluctantly forced to modify our expression. We ask is this course fair, courteous, neighbourly or right? Can our South Carolina neighbours complain if this course of things tends to perpetuate a prejudice which we have always deprecated—against which we have zealously striven but which we must admit to be not without some foundation? We are forced to give full credit to the complaints of our soldiers at Charleston, in this respect, and not only that, but to fully sympathize with them in their feelings of indignation.

GEORGE HOWARD, Esq., long Editor and Proprietor of the Tarboro' *Southerner*, formerly the Tarboro' *Press*, died in Tarboro' on the 24th inst., after a brief illness, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. Howard was an honest man, a good and useful citizen, and a true friend of the Confederacy.

IT is pretty evident that the wealthier classes at the North, the native merchants, farmers and manufacturers, merchants, speculators, professional men and others of the "influential classes," who have not already entered the ranks of the Federal army, have no idea of doing so now voluntarily, as indeed it is admitted that next to none of *any* class would now volunteer or enlist. Neither would these influential classes submit silently or at all to a conscription that took themselves in common with their poorer neighbors.

The Yankee conscript law meets this difficulty, as indeed its devisers evidently intended that it should meet it, that is by providing an easy way of escape for all persons composing these so-called influential classes.—To the man of means, even if comparatively limited, three hundred dollars, the price of exemption, affords an easy way of escape, and one of which they will readily avail themselves, while to the emigrant without means—the straightened or improvident native, three hundred dollars may be as unattainable as three thousand. The ranks of the Northern army may hereafter be expected to be recruited from among penniless and reckless emigrants—poor and oppressed natives, and the most low-down and unthrifty and immoral dregs of the large cities and the outcasts of the rural districts. Discipline may mould such men into regiments, and even into the semblance and something of the reality of soldiers, but can hardly make out of them *good* soldiers, reliable regiments, or an efficient army. But if they will thus fail in one respect of realizing the expectations of their employers or masters, it can hardly be doubted that they will fully come up to them in another respect.—They will equal, if not exceed all previous examples of rapine and brutality, of destruction, plunder and outrage. With no principle involved in which they feel any interest; with no excitement save in the lawless license their service affords them; with nothing at stake on either side, what can we expect from any new Yankee levies, but that they will act as thieves, murderers and robbers? Nothing! and we must be prepared for conduct becoming such in the campaigns of the coming spring and summer, and in any subsequent campaigns, should the war be protracted beyond the present year.

WE have a bottle of very excellent Molasses made from the *Sorghum Sucre* or Chinese Sugar Cane, by Mr. JAMES T. CARROLL, of Duplin county.

It is fully as good as any Molasses made from the Sugar Cane, and, at the present price price and scarcity of Molasses, the culture of the Sorghum will not only supply a demand, but afford a profitable investment. Every farmer can and should make his own Molasses. The Sorghum is profitable in other ways. The best time to plant is from about the middle of April to the beginning of May.

WE have had rumors of all kinds in reference to the movements of our troops in the Eastern part of this State, but none of them seem to have any definite foundation.

For instance it was rumored by passengers on the cars last night that our troops had attacked and captured Washington, N. C., with the Yankee and Buffalo forces there. Another rumor was that they had got all around it, and *would* capture it—for certain. Now, nothing of this is impossible, but we do not think any of it has yet taken place, at least we have no information on the subject.

There seems to be an impression that at last an attack upon Charleston is about to be made. It does seem almost inevitable that this attack should be made within this present month of April. We confess we think ourselves that it will be.

Daily Journal, March 31.

The Warsaw Stage.

The people up in Sampson and Cumberland are at least as anxious to receive the newspaper mails from Wilmington as they are from Richmond, and more anxious to get their letter mails from the former than from the latter place.

Apart from the natural ties connecting all portions of the Cape Fear region, whose seacoast entrepot, stronghold and very key is at and below Wilmington, the large number of refugee families in the interior, whose heads, or some of whose members are with us here in Wilmington, gives additional strength to the argument in favor of a direct mail connection between this point and Clinton, Fayetteville and other points supplied by the Warsaw stage.

Yet no such connection is made. The mail that leaves here to-night lies over at Warsaw until to-morrow evening and gets to Fayetteville the morning after that.

Now why cannot the departure of the Warsaw stage be so arranged as to connect with the mails from the South as well as with those from the North? This could easily be done by postponing the hour of departure until 11 o'clock at night, instead of starting off at six or thereabouts. It would cause the Northern mail to lie over but a very few hours. It would expedite the Southern a whole day. Why cannot we get the Fayetteville *Observer* on the day after its publication instead of getting it on the *second* day thereafter? Will not the *Observer* put in a few words on this score? The peculiar position of affairs renders communication between the upper and lower Cape Fear country a matter of pressing importance, and one that we think ought to be secured, especially as it can be done without seriously delaying other mails or embarrassing other communications.

We do wish that somebody who has the ear of the Department would bring this matter to its attention.—Will not the worthy and energetic special agent, Mr. LYNCH, think over the matter and see if he can't do something? It is really needed and desired.

THIS, we believe, is the first of April, the day devoted from time immemorial to the perpetration of practical jokes. Of course the war has changed all this, and there will be few, even of the youngest or most thoughtless, likely to indulge in any such amusement at this time.

The Equinox, which passed over the 22d ult., without its usual blow out, appears to have suddenly become conscious of its neglect of duty, and is now giving us a full benefit; at any rate it blew fresh enough and cool enough last night to satisfy even "Rude Boreas, blustering railer." This will probably cause the attack upon Charleston to be again postponed, as it would be ugly weather for monitors to be in the vicinity of the breakers near the Charleston bar, or the obstructions inside Charleston harbor.

But a very few days such as this, of dry, clear weather and high winds would soon make any roads dry enough to be travelled on by horse, mule or man, buggy carriage, artillery or commissary wagon. So we may soon expect to hear something, that is if the same change of weather has been experienced in Virginia as we have had here.

To-morrow, or to-night, we believe the moon will be full, consequently high tides, and hence the speculation that fixed upon the middle of this week as the probable time for making the attack upon Charleston.

Daily Journal, of yesterday.

A Dinner Party.

It appears that a State dinner was given in Washington on the 18th ult., to His (colored) Excellency the Haytien Minister. There were present the British, Russian, French and Prussian Ministers, besides Secretaries Chase, Blair and others, Solicitor Whiting, Senators Sumner, Harris and Morgan.

They were a nice set to make up a rubber, now were they not? The nigger we suppose was the Jack of Spades, while Seward, if about, would be the Knave of Clubs.

An ounce of civet, good apothecary!

A private letter just received here, from Wilson, N. C., mentions that a report had reached that place to the effect that a heavy fight had taken place at Washington, N. C., resulting in the capture of that place, with its garrison, arms, stores, etc. The surrender is said to have taken place on Tuesday morning. The writer says that he is inclined to credit the report from the fact of heavy and continued firing having been heard in the direction of Washington.

THE Steamer Cornubia has arrived at a Confederate port. She brings a cargo on Government account, we presume.

INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon, Coroner H. R. PERRIN held an inquest over the body of a white man found in Smith's Creek near the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and about a mile from the depot. The body was that of a stranger, dressed in black broadcloth coat, doeskin pants and cut velvet vest. He had sandy hair, a short goatee, was about five feet seven or eight inches high, and had a plain flat gold ring on the little finger of one of his hands, we think the right hand.

There was a cut on the top of the head four or five inches long, extending from the front to the back, apparently inflicted by an axe. Also a horizontal cut on the left side of the forehead. The chest and abdomen also bore the marks of numerous cuts and stabs, as though done by a knife. The clothes were cut, and the pockets rifled. There were neither shoes nor hat.

Near the creek, and at a short distance from where the body was found, were distinct traces of blood, and some indications of a struggle, although it had rained heavily on the night before (Monday.) The body evidently had not been long in the water, probably betwen one and two days, say thirty-six hours.

Evidently there had been foul play. The man must have been killed and thrown in. There were many footprints on the margin of the creek at the point where the body was found.

The jury found that the deceased had come to his death from wounds inflicted by some person or persons to them unknown. As yet, the matter is a complete mystery, there being no clue whatever to the perpetrator or perpetrators.—*Daily Journal, of yesterday.*

WE have from HILL & Co., Griffin, Geo., what purports to be a "Confederate States Railroad and Steamboat Guide," dated April, 1863.

It is neatly printed, but if it comes no nearer the mark in reference to other railroads than it does in the cases of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, it is no guide at all, no part of its time tables being at present correct. Its historical accuracy may be judged of by the following extract:

"GOLDSBORO', N. C., two miles from Neuse River, which is navigable to light draft vessels to this point, was at one time taken possession of by the enemy, but it was soon reclaimed! At another time a force, ten thousand strong, approached the town, both by land and water, and succeeded in getting near enough to the railroad bridge with their gunboats to burn it. A fierce battle ensued and the enemy were routed.

The last sentence is the only one that contains any semblance of truth. Goldsboro' has never been taken possession of by the enemy. The gunboats never got above Kinston, over thirty miles by the river from the railroad bridge, and it is hardly likely that they burned the bridge with their gunboats.

Better luck next time, Messrs. HILL & Co., but until you do better, we cannot recommend your "Guide." Mr. ASHE, who has been dead over six months, is announced as President of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, and Mr. WALLACE, who has been President *pro. tem*, and subsequently regularly elected for about the same time, is not mentioned at all. Rather slow you are, Messrs. HILL & Co.

By the way, *per contra*, etc., we quote the following "good thing" from the 31 page of the "Guide being the 1st page of its "Hotel Directory." It reads thus:

Chattanooga, Tenn.

There is no house in Chattanooga that we should care to dignify with the appellation of Hotel, they all having been pressed into the service as hospitals. The city is nothing more nor less than a vast military hospital. A soldier coming down from there on the train the other night, gave a very fair idea of the attractiveness of the place in the following manner. Several were speaking of the lack of accommodation there when he remarked:

"Well, if I were to be sent to h—l, and had five days furlough to stop in Chattanooga, I should say *drive on boys!*"

THE detailed and spirited account of the fight at Port Hudson would be found very interesting although a little behind the day. We have had it cut out for insertion some days, but its length has crowded it out.

DOG SKINS are good for making cotton cards. Dogs while living are good for consuming food that might support people or at least feed hogs. The skin of the dog must not be confounded with his "bark," which is good for nothing but to keep nervous people awake and give occasion for profanity.

CAMP 51ST REG'T. N. C. TROOPS,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C.,
March 30th, 1863.

MESSRS FULTON & PRICE—

Gentlemen: I propose to give you some information as to the whereabouts of the old 51st. We are on James Island, prepared for the reception of the Yankees, whenever they may think proper to visit us. We have some sick, as we generally have, still we can turn out quite a respectable number yet. We have but very little amusement here, except "rabbit hunting." When we first came here, our boys caught large quantities of those four legged denizens of the forrest on this Island, and if we stay here much longer, they will destroy the entire rabbit family on James Island; but we are becoming very much tired of this place, and would rejoice to receive orders to go back to old North Carolina.

Saturday, the 28th inst., was a remarkable day in the history of the old 51st, in fact I may say with Gen. Clingman's Brigade, as we were reviewed by Gen. Beauregard and Staff; and I am very proud to say the General complimented our Brigade very highly, and stated to our much esteemed commander, Brig. Gen'l Clingman, that he hoped when we were called on to meet the enemy, that we would reflect credit on ourselves and on our noble State. He stated that he had much confidence in our brigade, as they made the appearance of veteran troops, and he felt assured that when we were called to any point that we would go like men. And here I would state, Messrs. Editors, that the sight was thrilling and sublime. We were drawn up in line of battle, the line extending for about a half mile, at open order, and the entire line glittering with bayonets, the men at shoulder arms; and just in front of the line of men could be seen a single line of officers, holding in their hand the flashing sabre; next was the line of field officers, in the same order; then in front of that line, and opposite the centre of the brigade, stood Gen. Clingman. But to finish and make the sight more sublime and interesting, when all was ready, the entire brigade, officers and men come to a salute, when Gen. Beauregard advanced opposite to the centre of the brigade and in front of Gen. Clingman, and handsomely acknowledged the salute and then proceeded to review the brigade. At this time the writer was very forcibly reminded of "Napoleon," according to the description given of him by historians, which, if correct, approximates closely the appearance of Gen. Beauregard as he passed. Determination and courage could be plainly seen written on his countenance, and all have the utmost confidence in him, and are willing to follow him to the very last. Here I would state, Messrs. Editors, that we are well prepared to meet the foe at any point, and we are all confident that when the time comes, by the assistance of an All wise and just God, we will drive the Northern Vandals back in shame and disgrace, and convince them that they had better stop this unholy war. The men of our brigade have the utmost confidence in Gen. Clingman, they have all found him kind and a perfect gentlemen, and look upon him as a noble-hearted and brave man, willing to share danger and hardships with them; and I would state, before concluding my letter, that each of our regiments have brave and kind gentlemen for commanders, viz: Col. H. M. McKethan, of the 51st, is a very kind officer and all of the regiment, both officers and men love him, and have full confidence in him as their commander, and are willing to follow him to any point of danger. The same may be said of Cols. Shaw, Radcliffe and Jourdan. And I hope, Messrs. Editors, when we get into another battle we will reflect still farther credit upon ourselves and our noble State. I therefore will conclude by saying we are ready to meet the foe any day. All in good condition and spirits. Very respectfully. C.

THE following lines were written by a lady in Fayetteville, as a tribute to the memory of one of the martyrs to the epidemic which raged here last fall. We publish them at the request of an afflicted parent, and take this occasion to bear witness to the services and devotion which they commemorate:

Two years, two darkened years have passed away
Since the dread war cry in our land was heard,
And still embattled hosts, in proud array,
Rush on to meet the avenging sword.

Our noblest youths, our country's pride,
As heroes brave, have met the foe,
Have fought, have conquered, bled and died,
Murmuring in death, go, onward go.

All through the borders of our land,
Sad desolation reigns.
There's many a broken household band
Of many loved, but memory remains.

War, with its pestilential breath,
Sweeping our fair domain,
Armed with the panoply of death,
Brought ruin in its train.

And many a buried form lies low
Upon the ensanguined plains,
Without a friend the spot to know,
Where rest the dear remains.

And fell disease which mocked the skill
Of wisdom, or of art to heal,
Came as the master, strong to kill,
And many marked with deathly seal.

In a fair city, on our coast,
The pestilence prevailed,
And as an overwhelming host,
All ranks alike assailed.

To rich, to poor, alike to all,
The King of terrors came,
To lowly cot, to lordly hall,
Without regard to age or fame.

Confusion and alarm prevailed,
And numbers fled in wild dismay,
All care and prompt attention failed,
The fatal scourge to stay.

But some to nature's instincts true
Shrank not from duty's call,
Remained the work of love to do,
Extending aid to all.

And one* among the noble band,
A widowed mother's stay,
With feeling heart and ready hand,
Did sorrow's claims obey.

As mercy's angel, day and night,
He lingered by the bed,
Of suffering, painful to the sight,
As life's last moments sped.

In acts of charity and love,
He spent his passing hours,
With watchful care untiring strove,
To stay contagion's power.

To many a darkened home he brought
Comforts and gifts to cheer,
And aid and contributions sought,
For sufferers far and near.

The sick, the poor, his presence blessed,
Of him, they sought relief,
Who never turned from the distressed,
Or scorned the suppliant's grief.

Oft through the silent streets of gloom,
He went his weary way,
Followed the dead unto the tomb,
Where many victims lay.

But soon his mission here was o'er,
The summons came to go
To spirit land, to toil no more,
'Mid scenes of pain and woe.

And to the quiet place of rest,
His lifeless form was borne,
His work on earth was blest,
And many for him mourn.

Rest martyr, in thy lowly bed,
Thy record is on high—
For He, who suffered in thy stead,
Could make it sweet to die.

Thy mother and thy wife bereft,
Will mourn thy early doom,
But God, who careth for the left,
Can rob the grave of gloom.

He will the fainting spirit cheer,
And be the orphan's friend,
And He will dry the widow's tear,
And best of blessings send.

*R. M. LAIN.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We learn that Lieut. N. L. Hawley, formerly of Company "H" 20th N. C. Troops, who left his regiment in April 1862, having declined a re-election at the re-organization of the army has recently been re-elected in the same regiment to the rank of 2nd Lieut. We have not heard whether Mr. Hawley has accepted or not.

New York Politics—Another Fusion Party.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

It may be of some interest to the student of New York politics, at a distance, to know that a programme for the construction of a new Conservative (or fusion) party has been formally agreed to by a number of prominent Republicans on the one hand, and Democrats on the other. The object is to leave out in the cold all radical Republicans like Horace Greely, and all radical peace men like Fernando and Benj. Wood. With a machine thus constituted it is thought there will be no difficulty in hitching it on to the administration or hitching the Administration on to it, and thus systematically prepare the way for the next Presidential campaign.—Prosper M. Wetmore, Chas. Gould, Mayor Opdyke (Republicans) with James T. Brady and John Van Buren, (Democrats) are among the gentlemen most conspicuous in the movement. This organization bids fair to be productive of singular results, curious combinations, etc., in opposition—to be developed in due time.

Who knows but that the radicals thus affronted will form a grand combination, too, for mutual protection, and that we may yet live long enough to see the philosopher of the *Tribune* hand in glove with the politicians of the Copperhead persuasion? We are living in strange times, and New York politics (ever an enigma to outsiders) bid fair to be now, more than ever, of all strange things the strangest.

THE PRICES OF LIVING IN THE NORTH.—The prices of living in the North have greatly advanced, but nothing like the proportion they have in the South. Such articles as flour and meat can still be had at a very low figure, but other articles of consumption that are imported, such as sugar, coffee, tea, &c, have greatly advanced from their old prices. The cause of this is that the depredations on the Yankee commerce by our privateers have put up the rate of marine insurance to a tremendous figure, and the consequence is that all things for the importation of which the North has to rely, have gone up to a very high figure. For instance, the destruction of the Jacob Bell, our informant tells us, gave a great panic to the New York market, and the consequence was that everything of East India growth jumped up to 100 to 150 per cent. The regular rates of all things of foreign growth are very high in the North. The commonest kind of coffee commands 50 cents a pound, while tea, sugar and like articles range in the same proportion.

The highest prices in the North are those for articles of Southern growth and produce, and for which the North has heretofore been solely dependent on the South. For instance, white shirting muslin, made of the cotton grown in the South, and which before the war could be bought from 9 to 10 cents, now commands in New York $1 per yard. Tar, heretofore furnished the North from the dense pine forests of North Carolina at about $1 per barrel, now readily brings at the North $40 a barrel! And the same of other articles exclusive to the South. The North is beginning to feel the effects of non-intercourse and non-communication with the South, a country out of whose great staples she has grown rich.—*Richmond Examiner.*

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY.—We regret to learn that considerable inconvenience has been felt by the North Carolina troops now on this coast, owing to the refusal of the people, in many instances, to receive North Carolina State currency in payment for purchases. The reluctance to take this kind of money is, of course, due solely to the fact that it has never hitherto circulated here, and is, consequently, unfamiliar to the mass of our population. In point of fact, the North Carolina notes are fully as good as any money now in circulation, and the credit of that staunch old State stands quite as high as that of any other member of the Confederacy. We hope, therefore, that a more accommodating spirit may be manifested hereafter by the people of this State, and that the gallant sons of North Carolina, who are here to repel the invader from our homes, may have no further cause for complaint in this respect.

Charleston Mercury.

What do the young ladies look for in church? The hims.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SEC 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owners of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made, one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer, and, in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualification, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially, (which oath as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise be procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property, shall have failed to pay the owner, or his agent, said compensation as hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the appraisement, provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then, and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish, wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the commissary or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid. who shall hear the proofs, adduced by the parties, as to value said property, and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, that said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use, said property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use: and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decisions of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the Government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor, to be ascertained by appraisers, appointed and qualified as provided in the third section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry, the certificate of the value of the property when originally impressed shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

SEC. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate Government to labor on fortifications or other public works, the impressment shall be made by said government according to the rules and regulations prescribed in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and, in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe: Provided, That no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave-laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively, devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE TO THE LATE SENATOR PEARCE.

The following letter from ex-President Pierce to the late Senator Pearce, of Maryland, in regard to arbitrary arrests, has never before been published. The position assumed by ex-President Pierce is manly and decided, and leaves no ground for doubt:

CONCORD, N. H., January 15, 1862.

My Dear Sir: I read with unusual interest and satisfaction the debate which occurred in the Senate on the 16th ultimo, upon the resolution of Mr. Trumbull, and desire to express my thanks for the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion elicited from you. My convictions and sympathies are with you thoroughly when you say, "I do not believe that it (imprisonment upon lettres de cachet) promotes the purposes of those who desire to see this Union brought together again, an object, of all others, to me the most desirable, if it be possible."

In my estimation, the mover of the inquiry deserves the gratitude of freemen everywhere, and only utters truth with force when he declares that "the power, without charge, without examination, without opportunity of reply, at the click of the telegraph, to arrest a man in a peaceable portion of the country and imprison him is of the essence of despotism." And yet, the public mind thus far would seem to have been scarcely more roused by current events of this character than it was, years ago, when it received accounts of similar incarcerations, ordered by the father of the now deposed King of the Two Sicilies. How incredible it will appear hereafter, when history shall be written up that at this period of the Republic the constitutional safeguards of personal liberty could have been so easily and with so little apparent concern sweeped away.

The Secretary of State, on the 20th ult., four days after the debate, in which you participated, addressed an official note to me, which seems to illustrate, in a striking manner, the slight grounds, or rather the groundless suspicions upon which in these times, citizens are liable to suffer in reputation, if not in loss of liberty. I replied without delay, and, so far as I am personally affected, may I trust, will leave the matter in quietness upon the files of the Department. It is my belief, however, that no recent measure has been fraught with more mischief than the issuing of letters de cachet, and consequent arrests and imprisonments, in violation of the provisions of the Constitution; and that the earlier the system is effectually checked the better it will be for the Government and the country, as well as for the subject of oppression. The evidence is abundant to show that the plea of necessity, except in the presence or immediate neighborhood of hostile armies, where the administration of law under its usual forms may be inevitably suspended, is not graciously accepted by the mass of the people.

Union without security for personal liberty is not the Union which they have cherished, and to the restoration of which they look with earnest desire and hope. Nothing, perhaps, could express more clearly their views on this point than the language of the great modern historian, who died at a comparatively recent period, leaving his work incomplete. In tracing the successive steps in the progress of British liberty, Mr. Macauley says: "We have been taught, by long experience, that we cannot, without danger, suffer any breach of the Constitution to pass unnoticed." "As we cannot, without the risks of evils from which imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all constitutional checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency—to watch with jealousy the first beginnings of encroachment, and never to suffer irregularities, even when harmless in themselves, to pass unchallenged, lest they acquire the force of precedents." Who in our land will affirm that any other doctrine is worthy of those who hold their rights under a solemn, written charter? It is cheering to know that inquiry has been moved in the right quarter, and that able and fearless men are stirred by a sense of what is due to our fellow citizens who have been imprisoned, without assignment of cause and discharged without explanation; and, yet more, to such as are still in confinement, and precluded by guards and prison-bolts from the privilege of the "great writ of liberty," and thus of confronting before a competent judicial tribunal the suggestion of crime, which the act of imprisonment itself implies. Of this latter class, I believe from my knowledge of the men, are not a few worthy sons of Maryland, who love the Union as you do, and who have striven, not to destroy but to preserve it. If free from any taint of crime, as I take them to be, they will derive unfailing capacity for endurance from the consciousness that they have never nourished their manly strength to strike stout blows at the foundation which the fathers laid—that they have never participated in lines of action, or in the startling utterances calculated to encourage aggression upon the rights and institutions of sovereign States—to foster sectional distrust and animosity, or to inaugurate conflict between different parts of the Confederation, and thus to weaken unity of feeling, interest and purpose. If, on the other hand, they are guilty, the law will inflict adequate punishment, whatever that may be, as it should do. But how long is such durance, without a hearing, to be their allotment?

I am, very truly, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 18.

THE FIGHT AT PORT HUDSON—COMPLETE FEDERAL ACCOUNT.

Advance upon Port Hudson—Skirmishes on land—Passage of the Batteries by the Hartford and the Albatros—Fight on the river—Return of the Army to Baton Rouge.

By the Iberville, which arrived Tuesday morning from Baton Rouge, we have very full particulars of the advance upon Port Hudson, which we are permitted to publish. The movement so far as the land force is concerned is complete. Gen. Banks has returned to Baton Rouge, and has issued a printed general order announcing that the entire object of the expedition is accomplished, and that it is in all respects a success.

It should be understood that the movement by land upon Port Hudson was not intended for the reduction or occupation of that place, but as "diversion" (in military term) to enable Admiral Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries on the river.

The movement from Baton Rouge commenced by the advance of General Grover's division at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday. General Emory's division followed at 7 o'clock, P. M., and General Augur's division left Baton Rouge at 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning. The cavalry force were thrown out in advance. Gen. Banks was in command of the army.

He advanced on the road without molestation to Springfield road crossing, where General Banks made his headquarters; at first in the field near the church at the angle of the roads, and afterwards in a near by house. The cavalry were sent around the country reconnoitering. Soon after the arrival of the divisions at this point, they met in the woods a force of about five hundred Confederate cavalry, who retired before the advancing columns without a skirmish.

In the course of Saturday afternoon, however, there were two sharp skirmishes between portions of the Federal divisions and Confederate cavalry and infantry scattered about in the woods. There is no means of estimating their numbers. Singularly enough so far as we can learn, none of the Federal soldiers were killed or wounded. There was nothing like a general engagement, and no fighting on the land after Saturday afternoon. The Confederate force, large or small, toward evening, retired to Port Hudson.

Reconnoissances were made in the direction of Port Hudson, along the Bayou Sara road and towards Ross and Springfield landings. It was on the road toward Springfield landing that Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff, was wounded. He was reconnoitering with a small number of orderlies and officers, when a rifle shot from the woods struck him in the leg, and the wound is represented to be serious. Half an hour afterwards, a Confederate cavalryman was killed in the woods at that point, and he is generally supposed to be the man who fired the shot at Colonel Clark.

After the skirmishes of Saturday evening, the Federal forces remained on the field, near the Springfield road crossing, all night. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning Gen. Augur's division commenced the return march to Baton Rouge, Gen. Gover's and Gen. Emory's divisions followed, leaving a distance of five miles between each of three divisions.

It should be stated that when the advance was made, Col. Chickering, of the 41st Massachusetts, acting as brigadier-general, was left, with an entire brigade to hold the base at Baton Rouge. On the return of the divisions some of the regiments were encamped outside of the city.

After the arrival of the army from Baton Rouge, and the skirmishes of Saturday afternoon, Admiral Farragut's fleet, which was at anchor five or six miles below Port Hudson, prepared to pass the batteries—The signal for the advance was made at half-past 9 o'clock—a beautiful starlight night. The Hartford, with the Albatross alongside, took the lead, and both successfully passed the batteries, but with what damage we are not informed, as there has, of course, been no communication with them since their passage.

The Richmond and Genesee followed. The Richmond was exposed to the fire of all the batteries and received a shot through her steam drum, and was obliged to fall back out of the range of the batteries. She dropped down the river and anchored. Her loss is three men killed and seven wounded. Lieut. Com. Boyd Cummings was mortally wounded. A shot from the batteries took off his left leg below the knee, and the same shot passed through the smoke stack of the gunboat.—Lieut. Cummings is an excellent officer and a most estimable man.

The Monongahela and the Kinneo went up next in order. Capt. McKinstry, of the Monongahela, was standing on the bridge when it was shot away from under him, and he was very seriously injured. It is generally reported that in his case the amputation of one leg will be necessary. The entire loss on the Monongahela was seven men killed and twenty-one wounded.

The Kinneo was under a severe fire, her rigging was badly cut, her rudder post shot away, a hawser was entangled about her propeller, she became unmanageable, and was obliged to drop back out of the fire. The Monongahela also fell back out of range. The losses on board of the Kinneo, if any, is not reported.

The sidewheel gunboat Genesee was somewhat damaged, and also fell back. The amount of damage on this boat is not known here at present.

The Mississippi went up last and grounded on the bank in a position which placed her nearly in the centre of the entire range of shore batteries, which extended nearly three and a half miles. She grounded at 12 o'clock at night, and stood fire forty minutes before she was abandoned. Acting Master Robt. T. Kelly was killed, and sixty-five men are killed or missing.

When the ship was abandoned it was set on fire and was destroyed. Some of the men took to the boats and pulled for shore. One boat went to one of the other vessels. Several men jumped into the water and were picked up by the boats of the fleet. Of those who landed on shore, Capt. Fontaine, of the marines, was taken prisoner. The others walked down the levee and were taken off to the fleet in boats.

The naval engagement lasted from 10 o'clock till one in the morning. The Confederate batteries at first fired badly, but after the Mississippi grounded and the range was attained, the firing was very effective. While the gunboats were under the batteries, the 6 mortar schooners, and the iron-clad Essex lay below the point and fired across, keeping up a cotninuous shelling of the Confederate batteries during the entire engagement.—

Of course there are no means at present of learning the amount of the Confederate loss on shore.

Fires were built along the bank on the opposite side, throwing a glare of light across the river and bringing the entire fleet into full view of the batteries during the engagement.

We publish the bare facts as received, without comment, and may be able to give some further particulars in our morning edition.

FROM LOUISIANA--INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

A correspondent of the Jackson Appeal, writing from Port Hudson, under date of March 15th, gives the following interesting account of the Federal attack on Port Hudson, which resulted in the glorious triumph of our arms:

The long expected contest between the Yankee fleet took place before daylight this morning, the first shot being fired at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and the last one at twenty minutes past two. It was short, sharp and decisive.

Six vessels were to complete the expedition, divided into two divisions. The vanguard was to consist of the flagship Hartford, a first class steam sloop of war, carrying twenty six 8 and 9 inch Paixhan guns, leading, followed by the Monongahela, a second class steam sloop, mounting sixteen heavy guns, and the Richmond, a first class steam sloop of war of twenty-six guns, principally 8 and 9 inch columbiads.

The rear guard was composed of the first class steam sloop Mississippi, twenty-two guns, 8 and 9 inch, and the gunboats Kineo and Genesee, each carrying three columbiads and two rifled 23 pounders. The Mississippi was a side wheel steamer. All the others were screw propellers. The vanguard was commanded by Admiral Farragut in person, on board the Hartford. The rear guard was under the command of Captain Melancthon Smith, flying his pennant from the Mississippi. They were to proceed up stream in single file, the prow of one following close upon the stern of another, and keeping their fires and lights well concealed, until they should be discovered by our batteries, when they were to get by the best way they could, fighting their passage; and once above they believed they would have the rebel stronghold on both sides—their guns covering every part of the encampment.

Besides this, the Essex and mortar boats anchored at the point, and supposed to have already acquired our range, were expected to play no mean part in the affair.

Shortly before midnight, the boats, having formed the line of battle as described, their decks cleared for action, and the men at their quarters, the Hartford led the way and the others promptly followed her direction. At the moment of their discovery a rocket was to be sent up from the admiral's flag ship, as the signal for the Essex and her accompanying mortar boats to commence work.

So dark was the night, and so silently had the armed craft nosed their way up, that the flag ship had passed some of our guns and all the fleet were within easy range before their approach was known. Almost at the same time a rocket from our signal corps, and the discharge of muskets by an infantry picket, aroused our line. Quick as a flash, while the falling fire of our alarm rocket was yet unextinguished, there shot up into the sky, from the Hartford's deck, another. Then came one grand, long, deafening roar that rent the atmosphere with its mighty thunder, shaking both land and water, and causing the high battery crowned cliffs to tremble. Every gun on the fleet and every mortar on the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

Relying greatly upon the suddenness and vigor of their attack to disconcert and confuse the defenders of the cliffs, the roar of their first discharge had not died away upon the ear before it recommenced, and when the quick and irregular but unceasing volleys and broadsides showed that the crew of each Yankee gun were vying with each other in celerity. The sheets of flame that poured from the sides of the sloops at each discharge lit up nearly the whole stretch of river, placing each craft in strong relief against the black sky. The noise was stunning to the ear, but they knew not yet the position of our batteries, and the shot and shell fired at random, had no material effect.

Now commenced the battle in all its terrible earnestness. Outnumbered in guns and outweighed in metal, our volleys were as quickly repeated and the majority of them unerring in their aim. As soon as the enemy thus discovered our batteries, they opened on them with grape and cannister, which was more accurately thrown at their sides, and threw clouds of dirt upon the guns and gunners; the shell went over them in every conceivable direction, except the right one. The Hartford, a very fast ship, now made straight for up the river, making her best time, and trying to divert the aim of our gunners by her incessant and deafening broadsides. She soon outstripped the balance of the fleet. Shot after shot struck her, riddling her through and through, but still she kept on her way.

Every craft now looking out for itself and bound to make the best time to get by, the fleet lost its orderly line of battle, and got so mixed up it was difficult, and sometimes impossible, to distinguish one from another. It was speedily apparent to the enemy that the fire was a great deal hotter and more destructive than had been expected, and all the ships, except the Hartford, undertook to put about and return the way they came.

For this purpose the Richmond steered close in to the left bank, under the batteries, and then circled round her course, reaching nearly up to the opposite point. In executing this manoeuvre she gave our batteries successively a raking position, and they took excellent advantage of it ripping her from stem to stern. From the crashing of timbers plainly heard during every brief interval of the din, and from the view had of shots that struck her, it was plain that her doom was sealed.

It was reported among a crowd of observers on the bluff that a voice from her deck had called out, "We surrender! we surrender!" If this was said, it was not probably spoken by her commander, who, however, appealed to our batteries to cease firing upon her, as the ship was sinking. As she was evidently drifting down in an unmanageable condition, and apparently settling, the batteries let her alone, and turned their attention to the other craft. Whether or not she sank I do not as yet know.

The Mississippi undertook to execute the same manoeuvre of turning round and making her escape back to the point she started from. She had rounded and just turned down stream, when one of our shots tore off her rudder, and another went crashing through her machinery. Immediately after came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and the now unmanageable vessel drifted aground directly opposite our crescent line of batteries. Her range was quickly gained, and she was being rapidly torn to pieces by our missiles, when the commander gave the order for all hands to save themselves the best way they could. At the same time fire broke out in two places. At this time her decks were strewn with dead and wounded, according to one of her crew, with whom I have conversed, who thought that one half her complement of men were included in the list of casualties.

The three largest vessels had occupied most of the attention of the batteries, but the other craft had not by any means been overlooked. [illegible] turned round and started down stream. One of them apparently escaped without serious disability, but the other, which was probably the Kineo, floated down past the batteries in an unmanageable condition, receiving our volleys without being able to return them; and from the confusion of voices and the mingling of oaths, execrations and orders heard from her decks, it was evident that great slaughter must have been made among her crew, else that the boat itself was in a critical predicament. A vessel, which was either the Tennessee or Monongahela, most probably the former, slipped by in the confusion, and joined the Hartford up the river.

Some fifty-five or sixty persons saved themselves by jumping overboard and swimming or wading from the Mississippi to the shore. Of these the major and captain of marines and assistant engineer, with forty-five sailors and marines, have been arrested by our cavalry and brought across during the day. Some few others are reported to be hiding themselves in the swamp.—The dead and wounded were left on the Mississippi, which soon floated off and started down with the current.

When the burning Mississippi reached the point where the mortar boats and other craft lay, she created a perfect panic among them. At five minutes past five o'clock, when the Mississippi was probably within five miles of Baton Rouge, a sudden glare lit up the whole sky. The cause was well known to be the explosion of the magazine. After a considerable interval of time a long rumbling sound brought final proof that the Mississippi, one of the finest vessels of the United States navy, which had earned an historic fame before the commencement of the present war as the flag-ship of the Japan expedition, was a thing of the past.

Such are the particulars of this morning's fight at Port Hudson. For the time it lasted it was one of the most desperately contested engagements of the war. Our success is to be attributed to the coolness, gallantry and skill of the officers and men engaged. If the country is not satisfied with the Port Hudson fight, then it must indeed be unreasonable. Under all the circumstances the result has been as surprising as it has been gratifying. The relative loss of life is one of the most significant features of the affair. The loss on board the enemy's vessels must amount to at least 250 killed and wounded. On the Mississippi alone the loss was over 150. The loss in our batteries was one Lieutenant, of the 1st Alabama, slightly wounded, and one man of the 1st Tennessee battalion, severely wounded.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 30th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill exempting mail contractors and drivers of post coaches from military service, was passed. Also, the Senate bill to regulate the action of the Secretary of the Navy upon decisions of naval general courts martial. The bill to place the hospitals under military control was rejected.

In the House, various bills were passed, including the House bill to provide additional quartermasters; and the Senate bills to employ the best pilots for service in the Confederate marine, and for continuing in service seamen now in service.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND, March 30th, 1863.

At auction to-day, coupon bonds, fifteen million loan brought 134½; bonds, of the one hundred million loan, long date, 105.

NORTHERN NEWS—REPORTED RECAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA—FROM EUROPE.

PETERSBURG, March 29th, 1863.

New York dates of the 27th inst have been received.

Burnside has assumed command of the department of the Ohio.

There was skirmishing on the 24th and the day before, between the Federal cavalry and the rebel advance, South of the Kentucky river. The rebel advance is variously estimated at from thirty-five hundred to ten thousand. Confidence is felt in the ability of the Federals to repel invasion.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 26th inst., says that Farragut's vessel had recaptured the Indianola at Hard Times Bend, without resistance.

The fight at Brentford Station, Tennessee, resulted in a Yankee loss of fifteen killed, wounded and missing. The rebels lost the same number, but left forty-two prisoners. Van Dorn conducted the fight with fifteen thousand men.

The Willy amendment and constitution for the new State of Virginia was ratified on the 26th by almost a unanimous vote.

Gold on Thursday was quoted at 59; exchange 153. Cotton—65 and 66 cents per lb., with sales of seven hundred and fifty bales.

The steamer Etna, with dates to the 12th inst., has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The Herald says that the idea of French intervention may now be considered at an end.

The fine steamer Banshee, was lying at Queenstown lately, preparing either to run the blockade or for direct service under the rebel government. She is steel plated and said to be very fast.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX BILL.

RICHMOND, VA., March 30th, 1863.

The Examiner of to-day contains a synopsis of the tax bill recently passed by the House in secret session.

The first section, provides a tax of one per cent on the value of all real and personal property, except such as may be employed in business taxed under this act; ten per cent. upon the value of agricultural products not owned by producers, and 6 per cent. when in the hands of producers.

The next five sections prescribe specifics of forty to five hundred dollars on various mercantile pursuits, etc.; also, a tax of two and half to forty per cent. on the gross profits thereof; the heaviest tax is on bankers, brokers, liquor dealers, and theatres.

The remaining sections provide a tax of one per cent. on salaries; two per cent. when over fifteen hundred dollars; Railroad and Steamboat Companies five per cent. on passenger receipts and two and a half on freight. Banks, telegraph, manufacturing companies, etc.; twenty-eight per cent. on their profits. Insurance companies, a quarterly tax of five per cent. on premiums on profits. All real and personal property bought and sold during 1862, and to the 1st April, 1863, ten per cent. on every sale after first April, except to government, or a person or company whose business is taxed under this act, and two and a half per cent. after the 1st of January, 1863; fourteen per cent. on incomes or profits from all sources other than property on which a tax is paid under this act; when the income exceeds ten thousand dollars, an additional tax of ten per cent. Foreigners, between eighteen and forty-five years, not in the military service, shall pay double tax. Advertisements in newspapers two and a third per cent., payable quarterly.

The last section describes the property exempt from taxation, including bonds of the Confederate States and of each State; property from the possession of which the owners have been deprived by the enemy during twelve months next before the assessment; property of a less value than two thousand dollars, belonging to persons in the military or naval service.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 31st, 1863.

The Senate to-day passed the Senate bills increasing the pay of Chaplins in the army; increasing the compensation of route agents and special agents of the Post Office Department; to provide and organize general staff for armies in the field; to prevent the absence of officers and soldiers without leave; and to authorize newspapers to be mailed to soldiers free of postage.

The House agreed to substitute its exemption bill for that of the Senate, but adjourned without coming to a vote on its passage.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 29, 1863.

All is quiet. The weather is dark and raining. Rumors of the enemy's approach are prevailing, but there is nothing authentic. It is also reported that the in-coming Aries was captured last night by the blockaders.

THE FRENCH CONSUL TO LEAVE CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 30th, 1863.

The French War Steamer Milan will leave here to-morrow, carrying off the French Consul, with his family and effects. The reason of this is not known, but it was caused by dispatches brought to the bar on Sunday by another French steamer. The military authorities fully expect that the enemy's plans will be developed this week. All quiet now, and weather very rough.

THE BLOCKADE.

MOBILE, March 29, 1863.

The steamer Alice arrived this morning having left Havana on the 25th with an assorted cargo.

THE YANKEES IN TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, March 30, 1863.

Advices from Okolona, state that the enemy are marching South in Tennessee, desolating farms. It is supposed their aim is at Northern Alabama.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, March 30, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated 24th inst. says that the route to the Yazoo river, via Deer Creek, is represented to be working finely. Canal operations are impeded by shells, and the workmen can only work at night. The Federal batteries at fort Pemberton have been washed away and abandoned. The rebel position is reported to be impregnable, owing to the high water.

Gen. Sumner is dead.

The circulation of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been prohibited.

At Nashville it is reported that the advance guard of the Kentucky invaders had reached Clinton county. Reinforcements from Virginia, intended for Bragg, has been halted at Knoxville, the base of the Kentucky movement.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 31, 1863.

Gold in New York on the 27th closed at one hundred and forty one and a half (141½) bid; exchange, one hundred and fifty five (155). The World says that the heavy fall in the premium on gold causes general satisfaction, but the suddenness of the movement is naturally creating great uneasiness in commercial circles. All the legitimate interests of the country demand a currency as near a specie basis as possible, but the tremendous fluctuations of the last month, are exceedingly injurious—disastrous, indeed, to regular commercial operations. In an editorial on affairs in the Southwest the World says: "Darken counsel with words as we may, the campaign on the Mississippi is so far a failure." It expresses doubts as to the result of every one of the movements now under way. The same paper says the invasion of Kentucky is assuming more formidable proportions daily.

General Langicroitz, has assumed the dictatorship of Poland and issued a proclamation calling on all Polish subjects of Russia to rise for freedom and their fatherland.

Additional from the North.

HORRIBLE RIOT IN DETROIT BETWEEN THE BLACKS AND WHITES—HORRIBLE SCENES OF BLOODSHED.

The following is the first account that we have seen of the late terrible riot in Detroit. It appears that the affair originated in the outrage of a little white orphan girl by a big negro named Faulkner. On the arrest of the negro a large and excited mob gathered with the intention of executing lynch law on the black scoundrel, but they were deterred by a provost guard ordered out to escort the prisoner to jail. After the prisoner was safely locked up it is said that several random shots were fired into the mob by the provost guard, several of them taking effect, and one man, Charles Langer, being instantly killed, shot through the head. The scene that followed is thus described by the Detroit Free Press:

The cry of death and vengeance ran through the crowd like an electric shock. The sight of the bleeding corpse of the dead man, and the groans of a half dozen who were wounded, kindled anew the flames of insubordination and frenzy. The Germans, especially, were maddened beyond description, because their countryman had been sacrificed, as they thought, and expressed it, to protect a negro who was deserving torture and death. The excitement among all classes, however, was intense. Being baffled in their attempt to rescue the criminal, they sought other channels to give vent to their malice.

The first house where a negro family resided, one end of which was used as a cooper shop, situated on Beaubien street, was assailed with bricks, paving stones and clubs. About a dozen negroes were at work in the shop or stopping at the house at the time. The most of them were armed and fired several shots into the crowd from the windows, taking effect in several instances, but not fatally injuring any one so far as could be ascertained.

As each shot from the negro hovel reverberated thro' the vicinity, the fiendishness of the mob became more manifest, and their desperation more dreadful. The fire-arms in possession of the negroes deterred them from entering, for it would have been certain death for any man to attempt it. Any missile that could be obtained was hurled at the rendezvous of the negroes, the windows and doors burst open, and everything destroyed which could be seen by those outside.

Finally, finding that they could not be forced out of their hiding place in any other manner, the match of the incendiary was placed at one end of the building, and in a very short time the flames spread so as to envelope almost the entire building. The scene at this time was one that utterly baffles description.

With the building a perfect sheet of livid flame, and outside a crowd of blood-thirsty rioters, some of whom were standing at the doors with revolvers in their hands, waiting for their victims to appear, it was truly a pitiable and sickening sight. The poor wretches inside were almost frantic with fright, undecided whether to remain and die by means of the devouring element, or suffer the almost terrible fate which awaited them at the hands of the merciless crowd. There was no more mercy extended to the suffering creatures than would have been shown to a rattle snake. No tears could move; no supplications assuage the awful frenzy and demoniacal spirit of revenge which had taken possession of that mass of people. One colored woman made her appearance at the door with a little child in her arms, appealed to the mob for mercy. The monstrous fact must be told, her tearful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, stones and clubs, driving herself and the babe in her arms back into the burning building.

At this juncture one man, moved to mercy at this cowardly and inhuman act, rushed to her assistance, bravely and nobly protecting her person from the violence which threatened her. But the negroes found no such protection. They were driven gradually to the windows and doors where they were murderously assailed with every species of weapons, including axes, spades and clubs, and everything which could be used as a means of attack. The frightened creatures were almost as insane from fright as their persecutors were with madness. As they came out they were beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, their shrieks and groans only inciting the men to farther exertions in their brutal work. Several of them were knocked down with axes and left for dead, but who afterwards recovered only to be again set upon and cruelly beaten to insensibility.

The scenes which followed were of a similar nature. Old men, eighty years of age, were not in the least respected, but knocked down with the same fiendish vindictiveness which characterized all the other proceedings of the day. After the first building had been reduced to ashes, the appetite for arson had only been whetted, and not at all appeased. As night approached they grew bolder, and did not scruple to commit the worst crimes upon the calendar with perfect impunity.

The houses on Lafayette street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine, were litterally sacked of their contents and the furniture piled in the middle of the street and burned. Among the articles constituting the bonfire a large number of musical instruments could be discovered—bass viols, violins, banjos, guitars, accordeons and almost every musical instrument in existence.

Feather beds were ripped open and the contents scattered over the street, and everything valuable totally destroyed. Then, not satisfied with having destroyed every vestige of furniture, the torch was applied to the buildings, and nearly the whole entire block, on both sides of the street, was soon leveled to the ground. The steamers were upon the spot promptly, but would only be permitted to throw water on the houses of the white men, to prevent the conflagration from becoming general. The mob threatened that the engines would be torn to pieces if they attempted to play upon any other buildings than those designated. As there was no doubt that these threats would be summarily executed if necessity compelled that course, it was deemed proper to cater to the wishes of the mob in that respect.

The work of destruction then progressed with fearful rapidity. No sooner was one building burned than another was set on fire, some of them being several blocks apart.

It was impossible last night to ascertain the number of buildings destroyed, but it is safe to say they will aggregate not less than forty or fifty.

Return Home of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

DAYTON, Ohio, March 13.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, member of Congress from the Dayton, Ohio, district, arrived at home in this city at 4:30 this afternoon, and, although but two days notice was had of his coming, received one of the greatest ovations ever given to any man in Ohio. Long before the hour of arrival for the train on which he was expected, his constituents began to flock to the depot by thousands. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the district had come out to do honor to this champion advocate of constitutional rights.

Two bands of music enlivened the occasion, while a cannon belched forth thunder tones of welcome, awakening the valley of the Miami as it was seldom ever awakened before.

Presently the whistling of the locomotive was heard, and, as the train neared the depot, the thousands of persons rushed forward, all eager to catch the first sight of the man who so nobly gallantly and fearlessly represented the white man's interest in the Congress that has just adjourned.

The crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible for Mr. Vallandigham to reach the carriage which was in readiness to convey him to the court house, from the steps of which he was to speak. Having at length been almost carried to his carriage, and being seated, he bared his brow to the breeze, and was hailed with deafening cheers, while the cannon responded twenty-four rounds.

The procession being formed, proceeded to the court house, where the reception speech was made by Hon. David A. Hourk.

Mr. Vallandigham briefly responded.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.—In a recent address made by Charles Frances Adams, United States Minister in England, to a deputation of Abolitionists who congratulated him upon Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation edict, he made the remark, that when "they (the Republicans) reached power by the election of Mr. Lincoln, they desired to avoid bloodshed and war, and were in hopes that the South would allow them peaceably to carry out their principles of freedom." We have not Mr. Adams' speech, just at the present writing, before us. This is the first acknowledgment, from so high a source, we have yet seen that the intention of the Republican party was to abolish "slavery" peaceably, if they could, and that they were in hopes the South would allow them to do it. Usually, its leaders have sharply denied that they intended to interfere with "slavery" until the South "rebelled;" but this remarkable statement is a clear confession that it was their deliberate purpose to accomplish it by "peaceable means," if the Southerners would only be kind enough to sit still and and allow them to do it.—*N. Y. Caucasian.*

Revenue Acts of the N. C. Legislature.

58. An act entitled "Revenue."

Levies an *ad valorem* tax of two-fifths of one per cent upon the assessed cash value of the following to wit:

1st. Real Estate

2nd. All slaves in the State (except such as the County Courts may exempt or have exempted from taxation on account of bodily or mental infirmity) to be ascertained by the same persons who assess the value of lands.

3rd. Money due from solvent debtors, or on deposit with individuals or corporations: Confederate and State Treasury notes to be considered "money." The person listing money on hand or at interest being allowed to deduct debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety where the principal is insolvent.

4th. On money invested in Manufacturing and Steamboat Companies, according to the shares as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation—if there be no incorporation, then on amount invested. A like tax is laid on money invested in County or State Bonds issued since February 23d, 1861; also on money invested in every species of trade and traffic not otherwise taxed in the bill.

5th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of $250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

6th. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs and other live stock raised or kept for sale, and not for owner's use, subject to exemptions hereinafter set forth.

7th. All cotton and tobacco not owned by the producer, or purchased by the owner for his own use or that of his family and dependants: cotton purchased for the purpose of manufacturing to be exempt from taxation, provided that no more cotton thus held for manufacturing shall be exempted than is needed for the consumption of one year.—The usual exemptions of real estate are provided for:—Mechanical and farming tools, books, wearing apparel, arms for muster, canoes, or nets, seines of the value of $20, or less, are also exempt. Property taxed at a higher rate than two fifths of one per cent is not liable to said tax but is to be listed separately.

An annual tax of eight per cent is laid on every dollar of nett dividend or profit not previously listed, declared, received or due, on or before the 1st of April in each year, on money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, the Merchant's Bank of New Berne, Bank of Wadesboro', Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank of Wilmington, Farmer's Bank of N. C., Bank of Charlotte and Bank of Yanceyville, to be exempted however from County tax.

Stocks or interest held by individuals in all corporations, companies or business to be listed as the individual property of holders in the counties of which they are residents. At the first county court of each county held on or before the 1st Monday in March, and at the same term every four years thereafter, the court shall appoint district courts of valuation, consisting of one Justice of the Peace and two freeholders for each school or Captain's District, to ascertain the cash value of land, other real estate, and slaves required to be listed. Land is to be listed as heretofore.—In listing slaves, their name, ages and number must be specified. Town lots to be listed and valued separately.

The District Boards are required to complete their lists by the 1st Monday of April after their appointment, and on the 1st Thursday thereafter the justices of these boards are to meet at the Court House and organize as a County Board of Valuation, to receive, compare and examine the lists returned, to hear appeals from district assessments, to order re assessments, if necessary, and to return the corrected lists to the County Court Clerk.

Takers of the tax lists shall not take the lists of lands and slaves, but they shall be ascertained by the County Court Clerk, and entered by him on the tax lists to be furnished to the sheriff or collector, from the lists of the assessors.

SCHEDULE A.

1. A tax of one dollar and twenty cents is laid on every taxable poll; County Courts may exempt old and infirm persons. Soldiers in the actual service of the State or Confederate governments are exempt.

2. Toll gates on turnpike roads, toll bridges and ferries are taxed 2½ per cent. on the amount of annual receipts.—Keepers of houses of public entertainment in town or county, whose annual receipts amount to $300, are taxed 1 per cent. on their receipts.

3. Every gate, permitted by the County Court to be erected across a highway, is taxed $5.

4. On note shavers in addition to the tax imposed on the interest they may receive on notes or bonds, a tax of ten per cent. on their profits, which they are required to list without deducting losses.

5. Persons engaged in buying and selling slaves are taxed one half of one per cent. on the total amount of their purchases, (whether made in the State or out of it,) during the twelve months preceding the 1st day of April.

6. The same tax is laid on residents of this State, not regularly trading in slaves, who purchase slaves in or out of the State to sell again.

7. Pleasure carriages, buggies, etc., of the value of fifty dollars are taxed one per cent. on value. Stud horses and jackasses let to mares for a price, belonging to residents of the State, are taxed six dollars unless the highest price demanded for the season for one mare exceeds that sum, in which case they are taxed the amount demanded. These are to be listed and the tax paid in the county where the owner resides.

8. Gold and silver plate, plated, and jewelry worn by males of greater value than twenty-five dollars, are taxed one per cent. on value.

9. Watches, not kept for sale, one per cent. on value: harps in use, $1 50 each; pianos in use, $1 50 each; gold headed canes in use, $1 each; silver headed canes, 50 cts.,

10. Resident Surgeons, dentists, physicians, lawyers, portrait or miniature painters, daguerrean artists, etc., commission merchants, factors, produce brokers and auctioneers, State and county officers, presidents, cashiers, superintendents, or treasurers of Banks, railroads or other corporations whose annual receipts amount to $1,000 or upwards, are taxed one per cent. on total receipts or income. Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Governor and military officers, in actual service, are exempted.

11. Every head of a family is required to list all his dogs above two on any one plantation, including those owned by his slaves, or any other person resident on his lands.—Persons, not heads of families, are required to list all dogs but one, owned by him or his slaves, and a tax of one dollar is levied on each dog listed. Dogs under eight months old are untaxed. The county courts are empowered to levy these taxes, and the taxes collected levied under this section shall be for county purposes.

12. "Dead heads" travelling on Railroads, in which the State is a stockholder, or with which it has exchanged bonds, are required to list the number of miles so traveled by them or any member of their families, during the year preceding the 1st of April, and are taxed two and a half cents a mile for each mile so traveled. Officials, employees and ministers of the Gospel, travelling in discharge of their respective functions, exempted.

13. Persons who have distilled brandy for sale or had it distilled for sale, the year preceding the 1st day of April, are to list the number of gallons distilled and pay a tax of ten cents per gallon.

14. Dealers in wines, cordials and spirituous liquors, bought of non-residents are taxed twenty per cent on the amount of their profits; and persons buying to sell again, liquors distilled in the State, are taxed ten per cent on their profits.

On every dollar of nett profit, or dividend, declared, received or due, during the year preceding the 1st of April in each year, (and not previously listed.) upon money or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or articles made of leather, iron and tobacco; and invested in steamboat companies (whether incorporated or not) and in Railroads, a tax of two cents.

15. Collateral descents are taxed as follows: viz: If the collateral relation be a brother or sister, one per cent; if the relation be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased or child of such brother or sister, two per cent; if such collateral relation be a more remote relation, or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, three per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

Subjects taxed without being listed.

1. On circuses, menageries, &c., seventy-five dollars for each county in which they exhibit. Separate exhibition (known as side shows,) are taxed fifteen dollars for each county.

2. Companies of stage or theatrical players, performers of feats of strength or agility and exhibiters of natural or artificial objects, except (amateurs) are taxed twenty dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward.

3. Companies of itinerant singers, musicians, dancers, *et id omne genus* exhibiting for the public amusement, are taxed ten dollars for each county.

4. Insurance companies incorporated out of the State are taxed 5 per cent of their gross earnings.

5. Agencies of Banks incorporated out of the State are taxed $500.

6. Money exchange, bond or note brokers, private bankers, or foreign brokers or bankers, are taxed ten per cent. of their profits.

7. Express companies are taxed $600.

8. Public billiard tables are taxed $125; each bagatelle and roulette table $50 each; private billiard tables $25 each.

9. Public bowling alleys $50 each; private bowling alleys $10.

10. Livery stables, or places where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, are taxed $50.

11. Licensed retailers of spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, or of malt liquors, are taxed $50. They are also required to list the amount of liquors, wines, etc., as per schedule A. and to pay the tax there imposed.

12. Non-residents, who in person or by agent, shall purchase any slave or slaves in this State, shall immediately become liable to pay a tax of one half of one per cent. on the amount of his purchase; on failure to pay said tax shall forfeit and pay the sum of $100. Agents are made equally liable with their principals to the tax and for forfeiture.

13. Non-residents selling slaves in the State shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the amount of each sale effected. This tax is to be collected of the purchaser on failure of the seller to pay it.

THE FATE OF THE EXTORTIONER.—The Richmond *Whig* draws a lively picture of the hereafter of the *Extortioner.* It pursues his corpse to Hades, "and in an instant sees its limbs transformed into a gigantic skeleton hand, instinct with the fierce, insatiable mania of grasping. The body itself is metamorphosed into an enormous heart; shaped like a purse; and into that heart that hand begins to stuff solid flakes of fire—for there is naught else for the hand to grasp—and the heart is never full and the hand is never weary. But the heart is always about to burst, but never bursts, with the insufferable torment of fullness; yet the fierce hand will never desist from thursting fresh fire into it. And so the Extortioner is righteously requited in everlasting hell.

Frank Blair, in a drunken spree in St. Louis, recently declared they had all the power, all the men, all the means to subdue the South; but that they would certainly fail and be whipped, unless they sent South and bought a General! That they had no General—the South had them all!—*Jackson Crisis, 20th.*

It is proposed in Massachusetts to pass a statute of limitation against the early marriage of army widows. Several who have gone off in new bonds of wedlock are perplexed by hearing that their patriotic husbands "still live."

LAST WORDS OF A TEXAS PARSON.—The correspondent of the Mobile (Ala) *Advertiser*, "N'Importe," writing from the army of Middle Tennessee, says that, at the Spring Hill engagement, "Parson Crouch, Brigade Chaplain of Jackson, was killed while cheering on the Texans to a charge, and as his last words are somewhat unusual and remarkable, I give them:—'Give them hell boys, for your sweethearts and your God.'"

Some time ago Artemus Ward announced that the American Eagle and Goddess of Liberty had left Washington for Canada, to keep boarders at $3 per week.—She is likely to have a full house, for, since President Lincoln has given his signature to the conscription bill, numerous families residing on our frontiers have made a "change of base," and skedaddled across the line.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
NAVAL STATION, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALL BILLS against Gun Boats building on this station will be paid on the 1st and 15th of each month. Other bills contracted on this station will be paid every Saturday morning. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Office on Princess street, one door North of Dr. Schonwald's Drug Store.

A. TREDWELL,
Ass't Paymaster C. S. Navy.

March 30, 1863. 144-6t.

FINE TOOTH COMBS,
POCKET BOOKS,
at JAMES McCORMICK'S.

Feb. 18th, 1863 111-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
BY LOEB & BRO.

COME AND SEE the finest lot of FELT HATS in the Confederacy, all different styles and quality.

We invite the attention of all. Come and see for yourselves.

WHITE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLORED SILK do.
COLORED COTTON do.
SUSPENDERS,
Latest style French NECK TIES,
BUCK GAUNTLETS,
MERINO UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
ENGLISH ARMY OVERSHIRTS, plain and fancy colors.
MERSCHAUM PIPES,
THE REGULATION ARMY CAP.

Don't forget to call soon.

LOEB & BRO.,
Market st., near Front.

March 19, 1863. 136-tf.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, March 11th, 1863.

WHEREAS, it appears that many civilians and negros are in the habit of visiting that part of this Command known as the Banks, which forms one of the picket lines. And whereas, it is reported and believed, that this is for the purpose of communicating with the enemy, I give notice that all white persons and negroes found on the Banks without proper authority, will be considered as enemies and captured or shot by the picket guards.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Brig. Gen'l Comd'g.

March 11, 1863. 129-tf.

POST OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 9, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.
NORTHERN MAIL, 5 A. M. } Daily.
SOUTHERN " 6 "
CLOSING OF MAILS.
NORTHERN MAIL, 9 P. M. } Daily.
SOUTHERN " 8 "

D. DICKSON, P. M.

March 9, 1863. 127-tf.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.
INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTH OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH ARMY HAVERSACKS,
FINE IVORY TOOTH COMBS.

Give us a call.

LOEB & BRO.,
Market St. near Front.

March 19th 136 tf

THE *Daily Journal* is for sale at the Bookstores of GEO. H. KELLEY and F. D. SHAW as soon as it can be issued every afternoon. No copies are for sale at the office, except to the trade, at $5 per hundred—or in proportion for a less quantity—not under 25 copies.

AT BALDWIN'S
38 MARKET STREET,
CAN BE FOUND,
FINE COMBS, RAZORS,
BRUSHES, STROPS,
BUCK PURSES, SCISSORS,
NEEDLES, FISH LINES,
PINS, BLANK BOOKS
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c

March 20, 1863. 137 3teod.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auct'r.

BROGANS AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, 3d of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row,
4 SAMPLE CASES, 240 PAIR MEN'S HEAVY SEWED KIP BROGANS,
North Carolina Manufacture.

March 30, 1863. 144-ts

By WILKES MORRIS, Auct'r.

POTASH AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, 3d of April, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row,
1,000 LBS. POTASH.

March 30, 1863. 144-ts

A CARD.

THE OWNERS OF SLAVES from Sampson county that worked on the defences of Wilmington, will please attend at Clinton on Saturday or Monday next, the 4th or 6th, April, sign documents and certify to the time their slaves worked. By request of Capt. James, Engineer.

P. MURPHY.

March 31, 1863. 145-5t-27-1t.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

In Confederate District Court, for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, at Salisbury, December Term, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS:

1ST. THE CLERKS of the several District Courts will not issue executions for costs, in sequestration cases, until three months after decrees, to enable defendants to pay into court without execution.

2nd. Defendants paying costs to Marshal in Sequestration cases, will file in the several Clerks' Offices, on or before Spring Term, 1863, the receipts of Marshal, to enable the Clerks to ascertain what will be due for interest at the expiration of twelve months from the time of the decree.

3rd. Defendants against whom decrees were entered at last Spring Term, will pay to the Receivers the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, within three months after Spring Term, 1863, or execution will issue therefor: and they will be subjected to the costs of issuing and collecting the same.

4th. Receivers to whom decrees, in part or in whole, are paid, must immediately notify the Clerks of such payment and the Clerks will not issue execution when payments are thus made.

Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court cause publication of the above General Order to be made weekly for four consecutive weeks, in the months of January and February, in the State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Ashville News, Carolina Watchman, and Wilmington Journal. And furnish a coph thereof, to the Clerks of the District Courts of Pamlico and Albermarle, to be spread upon the records of said courts.

Attest,
DAN. COLEMAN, Cl'k C. D. C.

March 6, 1863. [Sat] 126-1aw4w.

DISTRICT COURT OF ALBERMARLE.
GENERAL ORDERS.

1. RECEIVERS under the Sequestration Act, must file their accounts in the Clerk's Office, of the District wherein they reside, on, or before 10th May next, and the day of holding the next term of the District Court is hereby appointed for settlements.

2nd. The next District Courts will be held as follows:

For Albermarle District at the Court House in Halifax, on the 20th May next.

For Pamlico District, at the Court House in Goldsboro, on the 4th Monday in May next.

For Cape Fear District, at the Court House in Salisbury on the 1st Monday in June next.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Court cause publication of the above General Orders to be made weekly for four consecutive weeks in the State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Ashville News, Carolina Watchman, and Wilmington Journal, and that the bills for such publication be sent to the Marshal, to be paid as contingent expenses of this Court. (signed) ASA BIGGS, Judge, &c.

A true copy from the records,
J. RAMSEY, Clk.

March 19, 1863. [F] 136-1aw4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, 21st April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., one lot belonging to the estate of George Steininger, deceased, situated on Brunswick and Second Streets, on which there are two Dwellings and all necessary out-houses.

Terms—Six months credit, for approved notes.

B. HUTNER, Adm'r.

March 30th [M] 144-1aw3w*

MARRIED.

On the 31st of March, by S. D. Wallace, Esq., Mr. MARSHALL H. GORE and Miss NANCY M. EZZELL.

DIED.

In this town, this morning, at 10 o'clock, CHARLES HASSEL, son of Christian Hassel and Carolina Hassel, aged 1 year, 5 months and 24 days.

At Cheraw, S. C., on the 20th inst., HUGH PATRICK LYNCH, aged 29 years, 11 months and 16 days, fifth son of Conlaw Lynch Esq., of that place.

At the Marine Hospital, March 27th, Doctor PETER CUSTIS, aged 39 years.

The deceased was a native of Newberne, in which place he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until the commencement of the war, when he was one of the first who volunteered in defence of his beloved native State. Taken prisoner, exposed to the hardships and fatigue of camp life, his constitution always delicate, began to sink; yet it was only in response to the most urgent solicitations of his friends that he consented to leave active service and accept the position of Surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital. During the autumn of last year while the fire of yellow fever was raging fiercely around, Dr. Custis remained faithful at his post, earning for himself the esteem and respect of those to whom moral courage is a virtue.

Singularly undemonstrative in expressions of regard, he was one of the truest of friends; to those to whom he once gave his friendship, being privileged to draw on it to any extent. In the home circle he was kind and indulgent; faithful and tender in the dearest relations of life, ever watchful for the welfare of those dependant on him.

By the fall of Newberne he lost a large amount of property, but no expression of regret ever fell from his lips, his pure and lofty patriotism enabling him to bear with fortitude these trials which for a holy cause became a suffering on his country's altar. May the God he worshipped and the Saviour he trusted in, console his distressed family in this hour of darkness and affliction!

On Moore's Creek, New Hanover County, on the night of the 26th of March, Miss ELIZABETH M. EAKINS, aged 27 years.

In Duplin county, on the 15th ult., of Diptheria, ANSEL JAMES, only son of William and Winifred A. E. Alderman, aged 3 years, 4 months and 3 days.

On the 24th ult., at his residence in Bladen county, Mr. JOHNATHAN HORRELL, a native of Plymouth, England, aged one hundred and one years, seven months, and five days. Leaving a widow and six children. The deceased was a faithful member of the Baptist Church for the last twenty-five years.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 1st, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and none worthy of note coming to market. We quote on the hoof at 35 to 40 cents per lb. for net meat.

BACON—Is brought in sparingly, and meets with ready sale. We quote from carts at 80 to 90 cents per lb. for hog round, as in quality

BUTTER—$1 25 to $1 50 per lb.

CORN—Is in fair demand, and very little on market. We quote at $3 25 to $3 50 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—The market is almost bare. We quote at $1 per bushel.

EGGS—60 to 65 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—We quote small sales during the week at $55 per bbl. for superfine.

LARD—Sells at 85 to 90 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, $8 to $8 50 per gallon, by the bbl.

POULTRY—The market is very poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote live fowls at $1 to $1 25, and dressed $1 25 to $1 50 each. Turkeys 50 cents per lb. for dressed.

POTATOES—Sweet $3 50 to $3 75, and Irish $8 to $10 per bushel.

PORK—Fresh sells at 45 to 50 cents per lb.

PEA NUTS—$6 50 to $7 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 16 to 18 cents per lb., in casks.

SALT—The market is firm and prices advancing. We quote sales of Sound made for the week at $11 to $12 50 per bushel.

SUGAR—In hhds. 85 to 90 cents, and in bbls. 95 cents to $1 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, 80 to 90 cents per yard.

TALLOW—65 to 70 cents per lb.

YARNS—$9 to $10 per bunch.

BOILER WANTED.
WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A FLUE OR TUBULAR (locomotive) Boiler in good order, and of the following size: 2 feet to 2½ feet in diameter, and from six to eight feet in length, either horizontal or upright.

Any person having a *good* boiler of the above description to dispose of, can do so to advantage by applying at or addressing

JOURNAL OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive at his office on Front Street, until the 6th instant, (inclusive) tax lists of Real Estate and Negroes in the Town North of Dock Street, for the Board of Valuation for the Upper District of the Town of Wilmington.

☞ The Real Estate, each lot must be designated by its number and block, according to the plan of the Town; also the sex, names and ages of the negroes stated.

WM. A. BERRY,
District Board of Valuation.

Wilmington, April 1st, 1863 145-1t

NOTICE.

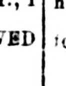
IN PURSUANCE of a decretal order, made at Fall Term, A. D. 1862, of Wayne Court of Equity, I shall sell at public auction at the premises, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1863, at the hour of 12 M., a tract of land situated in the county of Wayne, on the North East river, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Wm. Whitfield, L. W. Lewis, Hezekiah Grimes, and others, known as the John T. Bryan place, and containing about seven hundred and fifteen acres.

Terms cash, or five hundred dollars cash and the balance on a credit of six months, as the purchaser may desire.

W. G. MORRISEY, C. M. E.

Goldsboro, March 28th, 1863.
April 1, 1863. 27-ts

$50 REWARD.



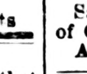
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Sampson county, about the middle of January last, his negro woman named LUCINDA. Said woman is of dark complexion, and common size. She formerly belonged to Travis Butler, deceased, and is no doubt lurking in the neighborhood of Owen Crumpler's plantation, in Sampson county.

I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or for her safe confinement in jail.

J. N. PORTER.

Westbrooks, N. C., April 1st, 1863 27-2*

FOR SALE.



A FINE STALLION eight years old, bay color, suitable for saddle or army purposes, or as a stock horse, seldom equalled. Address Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

ARCHD JOHNSON.

Said horse has taken premiums at the Agricultural Fairs of Cumberland, Robeson and Richmond counties.

April, 2d, 1863. 27 2*

[illegible]

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. CO.,
Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1863.

THE ATTENTION of parties having [illegible] along the line of this Road [illegible] proclamation by the Governor of South Carolina, dated March 18, 1863, and are requested to comply with the terms of same. The proclamation is intended only against those who buy to sell again and not where the [illegible] thereenumerated is purchased for one's own use and consumption. For the proper shipment of this, however, it is necessary that the oath prescribed in the proclamation be taken.

H. M. DRANE,
Gen. Supt.

March 30, 1863. 144-2w-27 2t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, qualified as Administrators with the will annexed, of Wm. C. Bettencourt, deceased, at March Term, 1863, of New Hanover County Court, give notice to persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment, and to those having claims to present them authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

P. MURPHY,
R. T. MURPHY.

March 10th, 1863 12-3w—24-3w

ENG'R DEP'T DISTRICT CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, N. C., March 26th, 1863

IRON WANTED.

PARTIES having scrap Iron—cast and wrought, broken castings, &c., that they wish to dispose of are requested to address the undersigned, stating the kind and quantity they can furnish, and the price at which they will deliver it at Rail Road Depots, or landings on Cape Fear River.

WM. H. JAMES,
Capt. & Chief Eng'r.

March 26, 1863. 142-6t—27-tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS who have failed to pay their taxes either for the years 1860 or 1861, will please call immediately and settle the same, as I must have them, and it will save me the disagreeable necessity of forcing the payment by distress.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

March 28, 1863. 141-1w—26-3t

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS for the Northwest District of Brunswick county, will meet at Mrs. Rowell's on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of April.—All persons are required to hand in a list of their real estate and negroes, giving the number of acres of land, also the number and ages of their negroes.

J. GREEN,
S. LLOYD,
M. BRYAN.

March 31, 1863. 145-4t.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his plantation located 3 miles from Laurel Hill and seven from Laurinburg N. C., Richmond County, containing 870 acres, 160 in the state of cultivation and now being planted in corn. On the premises is a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, negro houses and all other necessary farm buildings in good order. Also a large and splendid orchard of apple and peach trees in its prime; location in a splendid neighborhood for good society, and very healthy.

Any person wanting a nice location and good farm will do well to call on the Subscriber between this and the 12th of April next.

NEILL A. McNAIR.

March 31. 145-6t&26-2t*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

Yesterday and its Lessons—Speculation, Extortion, etc.

Yesterday passed off here in a quiet and orderly manner, in accordance with the character of the day, which had been set apart as one of humiliation and prayer.—We trust that it may not be without its effects upon minds and hearts of our people, and by turning these to better thoughts and feelings, tend to restrict that wild and reckless spirit of extortion and speculation that threatens to starve the poor, ruin the currency and wreck the whole country.

It is useless to charge starvation prices upon speculators alone or mainly. Let any one try to buy anything from the farmers, and he will find that they leave nothing in the way of extortion for the speculators to do. If, after paying the farmer his prices, any man can find a margin for speculation, or even for a legitimate retail profit, he must be a smarter man than any one we are acquainted with. It is as well to speak plainly about this. It might be more *popular* to keep telling our farming friends that the men of the towns, the traders and speculators, are doing *all* the harm, that they alone are extortioning,—but it would not be *true*. We all *know* it would not. Those who hoard up their supplies of food, creating an artificial famine and waiting for famine prices, are just as bad as any others, although they may not think so.

But preaching and praying and editorializing appear to have little effect. Men are not obliged to sell, for they are not obliged to pay any debts. So they can all hold back for their own prices, and when they *do* sell, they take their money and speculate with it, adding fresh fuel to the flame. Nothing in the world would tend so much to bring things to their right bearings in the way of restraining speculation and extortion, as a repeal of all stay-laws throughout the whole Confederacy. Of course this measure would require to be guarded so as not to bear unjustly upon our soldiers in camp, and this, we think, could be done, without impairing the general efficiency of the repeal in the restriction of the evils complained of. Upon the whole, the good results of the measure would work so great a good in reducing the price of food for the soldiers in the army and their families out of it, that both would be gainers, even should the measure of the repeal of all stay-laws not be guarded in respect to them, although, of course, it would be.

The Monitors.

These vessels are understood to be even more formidable in some respects, while they are less so in others, than we had been led to suppose. For instance, the turrett may be regarded as practically impenetrable, or very nearly so, while the sides will afford a very small mark, since the vessels are so constructed that by filling in or forcing out water, they can be lowered or raised in the water. Their weak points consist in the great weight of their turretts.—That of the *Montauk* weighing one hundred and sixty tons. The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, speaking of the performance of the *Montauk* before Fort McAlister, says that after considerable firing, it sagged somewhat, and considerable trouble was encountered in keeping it up so that it would revolve easily. The blast from the guns came back through the eye-holes in the pilot-house, so that the effects of practice could not be observed. The big gun fills up its port-hole, so that it could not be sighted except by the "eleven-inch" alongside of it, which is rough gunnery. Firing over the stern and quarter caused the boilers to foam; they must be secured also more firmly; down below glass suffered, and the wicks of lamps disappeared at each discharge. Some means must be devised for handling the enormous projectiles weighing over four hundred pounds.

We have then the enormous weight of the turrett, its liability to sagg, so as to wholly or partially cease to revolve; the great injury to the men by concussion; the impossibility of taking accurate aim or of verifying the accuracy of any fire, on account of the big gun filling up its port hole, and of the smoke from the guns flying back through the holes in the pilot house, with other inconveniences too numerous to mention.

The weight of metal thrown against the turrett may derange it so that it cannot revolve; the shock of their own guns, with the impingement of our shot will make it almost impossible for the men on board these vessels to work with vigor or advantage. Their gunnery must be rather wild, and cannot be long continued, nor can they venture in a heavy sea, or if they did, they would be wholly useless.

One thing we are not sorry to learn. These vessels, although by contract they were to draw not more than nine and a half feet, will probably draw two and a half or three feet more, which, if it be true, as we think it is, may not do us any harm. We don't care how much water they draw.

MR. BENNETT M. DEWITT, founder of the Richmond *Examiner*, and a number of other papers in Virginia, died recently at Richmond. Mr. DEWITT was an honest, able and well-informed man, but wanted some of the elements that contribute to pecuniary success. Perhaps his starting so *many* different newspapers may afford a key to what elements were lacking. One thing is certain, he had both high moral character and pure principle.

MR. JOHN MAGINNIS, editor and main proprietor of the New Orleans *True Delta*, died in New Orleans on the 31 instant. JOHN MAGINNIS was a different man from Mr. DEWITT. He looked out for himself, staid in New Orleans with BUTLER, and became one of his organs. JOHN's death is no loss to the press or the country.

IF ANY person will take the trouble to go a shopping, or better, inquire of any lady friend who has tried that experiment, the result of his or her investigations will be that the great proportion—we might say all, (for the exceptions only prove the rule,) of the goods advertised as having run the blockade in British steamers, are most veritable and undoubted Yankee goods. This any lady, as we are assured, can verify for herself.

And it, as is apparent, and as we have been assured is the case, Yankee cargoes are directly transferred at Nassau from Yankee bottoms, on board vessels carrying an English flag, there is certainly equal reason to believe that cotton is transferred from said vessels carrying an English flag to said Yankee bottoms. Under the blockade we fear that we are even worse fooled by New York and Boston, than ever we were before.

We learn from the Raleigh *Progress*, that Captain ALEXANDER MCRAE, (better known as Gen. MCRAE,) has been promoted to the rank of Major of Artillery, with the command of a battalion of three companies of heavy artillery, now at the batteries on the Cape Fear River. This appears to us to be promotion eminently deserved.

FORT PEMBERTON.—A good deal of misapprehension exists in reference to the location of this post. It is so often spoken of as a barrier in the progress of the enemy to the rear of Vicksburg, that it is considered by many to be quite near the latter place. On the contrary it is more than one hundred miles distant. Fort Pemberton is on the Yazoo river a short distance below the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yellabusha. The Yankees reached it through Yazoo pass, which leaves the Mississippi a few miles below Helena and Coldwater river—the latter emptying into the Yazoo, about or near, the point where we suppose Fort Pemberton to be situated. Should the Yankees succeed in passing this Fort we do not understand how they would be in the rear of Vicksburg, for they would still be in the Yazoo, which empties into the Mississippi *above* Vicksburg. They would, however, be able to destroy all our boats in the Yazoo and cut us off from the large extent of rich country lying between the Yazoo and Mississippi, from which our Vicksburg army is being mainly subsisted. Fort Pemberton is not more than thirty miles from the Mississippi Central Rail Road, and can thus be readily reinforced from Vicksburg if necessary.

FROM BELOW.—All quiet below. We saw gentlemen up from Goldsboro' and Kinston yesterday, and they tell us nothing has been heard of the enemy since the skirmish at Deep Gully, on Monday last, in which they were worsted. We have heard much concerning the movements of our own troops, but withhold particulars for prudential reasons. We are satisfied, however, that Gen. Hill means to keep the enemy in Eastern North Carolina closely under their gunboats.—*Raleigh Progress.*

The talk about impressment has alarmed the holders of bacon, and we learn an unusual quantity is offering during the last few days, and that the price has fallen to 80 cents a pound. This shows that a little *pressure* is productive of good results.—*Raleigh Progress.*

THE telegraph brings us exciting news from the West, where it is evident that great events are taking place, and that still greater are impending. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the points at which the enemy most strongly aims, but his experience has shown him that these places cannot be taken by an attack in front. Hence the expedition through the Yazoo Pass—the manœuvres of ROSECRANZ to flank BRAGG, and form a junction with GRANT, with the view of turning Vicksburg, cutting off its supplies and compelling its evacuation.

Evidently, however, ROSECRANZ will have to do hard fighting before all or any part of this programme is carried out. BRAGG's army is in fine fighting trim.—JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON watches the whole field of operation; FORREST, MORGAN and WHEELER are in the saddle, and the wiley Federal commander can steal no march upon an army with such eyes and ears as our intrepid cavalry-men supply to the army of Tennessee.

From the seat of war in this State (North Carolina) we hear little new, although we confess that we shall be much surprised if we do not soon hear of stirring events in the direction of Newbern or Washington. *What* is proposed, has not, of course transpired, but *from* what *has* transpired, it is evident that *something* is on the *tapis* and may be enacted at any moment. We trust that all will result to the advantage of the Confederate cause.

In Northern Virginia everything is stuck in the mud. As a friend just from the Rappahannock remarked to us yesterday, the roads are "awful" beyond the conception of a man from the sand-hills. Old HOOKER might as well attempt to navigate them with gunboats as with wagons, or artillery, or indeed with battalions, for that matter. But this state of things cannot continue long. A few days of dry, windy weather makes a great change on these Virginia roads, which at one time are bottomless and at another are as hard as iron.

INQUEST.—On Thursday last, Coroner H. R. PERRIN, held an inquest over the body of a white man found on shore, on the East Bank of the Cape Fear River, near Pickett's Landing, about fifteen miles below Wilmington. The verdict of the jury was "supposed to be accidentally drowned."

The body was considerably decomposed. It had on a pair of English boots, two red flannel shirts and one blue jean shirt. There was a portemonnaie, with about fifty-five dollars, and a two bladed knife,—white handle.

The following marks were inscribed on his left forearm with India ink:

(Palmetto Tree,)
J.* H.* W.
M. Wood,
A.* E.* W.

ANOTHER.—On the 29th instant, Coroner PERRIN held an inquest over the body of a man, supposed to be a negro, found near the Confederate Road and about three miles from town. The body was found in a dense thicket, to which fire had been set, whether accidentally or otherwise could not be ascertained. The body was so much burned as wholly to preclude the chance of recognition, and no part of the clothing was left unconsumed but part of the shoes and the portion of the socks protected by them. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to them.

The matter looks mysterious, and, indeed, not a little suggestive of foul play, as though the party had been murdered, then dragged or cast into the thicket, and the thicket fired to hide all traces of the deed.

THE Raleigh *Progress* proposes a meeting of newspaper publishers at some central point for the consideration of matters of great importance to themselves.—This means, in short, to see what is best to be done in view of the rapid rise of paper and everything else,—to consult as to whether we can do anything to securing a supply cheaper, or failing in that whether we shall raise prices, lose money or stop. For if prices of all things continue to go up we must either raise prices, lose money or stop work.

What do our cotemporaries say about it? We don't know whether a full meeting could be got.

THE Steamer "Emma" arrived safely Sunday morning in a Confederate port.

The Steamer "Granite City", which left Nassau six days before the Emma, has not yet been heard from, and fears, almost amounting to certainties, are entertained for her safety. It is more than probable that she has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Granite City was not fast, and a slow boat runs a great risk.

IT would seem that GREELY, the incomprehensible, has again been coming in favor of arbitration in case the "Rebellion" is not crushed out in ninety days.—He expresses his willingness, in that event, to submit the whole controversy to the arbitration of some neutral power, and prefers Switzerland. He thinks that if the South is not conquered in three months the North ought to "acknowledge the corn,"—this is his expression,—and abandon the conquest.

These views he advanced in a letter addressed to THURLOW WEED, and published, by request, in the New York Times of the 14th inst.

IT used to be a saying that March came in like a lion and went out like a lamb. We would respectfully ask old March if he considers his present conduct at all lamb-like? If he does, we don't, although the weather does make any one caught out without an umbrella feel decidedly sheepish.

CALEB CUSHING denies making the blood-and-thunder speech attributed to him, in which he was reported as going for extermination or subjugation. That speech was made by CASSIUS M. CLAY, to whom CALEB pays the left-handed compliment of hoping that no one could believe that he (CALEB) would be guilty of such nonsense.

WE have received and tried a bottle of the Writing Ink manufactured by WM. B. JOHNSTON, Columbia, S. C., and advertised in to-day's *Journal*.

So far as we have been able to judge, it is really a very good article. For its fluidity we can fully vouch, but not of course for its permanency of color, since we have not had time to test that. It is, as it is asserted to be, decidedly superior to the inks generally offered for sale.

TOBACCO is the speculative staple of Northern North Carolina and Southern Virginia, and it has received such an immense boost upwards in price as to have stimulated its culture in all the border counties. Among others, we hear that in Franklin county, in this State, the great rage is for planting tobacco, irrespective of the cry of the country for food. Surely this is not only wrong but impolitic and short-sighted, and we trust the planters will think better of it while there is yet time.

FOUND—One man with conscience in this their soul-trying hour. Mr. Washington Warren, who brought sweet potatos and sold them at the houses for $1 per bushel in the face of a man offering $1 50 per bushel by the load. Where is the man that will follow this meritorious example? Long live Mr. Warren; may his ground always yield an abundance, and may he live to enjoy them in sweet independence.—*Griffin (Ga.) Confederate.*

We also have a "tater" man somewhere about Jackson, but his "conscience" dictated that, as seed Irish potatos were scarce, they ought to be worth thirty dollars a bushel, and he sold them here accordingly. But *Mammon* is the God of some people, and the Confederate Constitution guarantees that every man shall worship his God according to his own conscience.—*Mississippian.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 26, 1863.

The Senate was not in session to-day. The House passed the assessment bill by yeas 41 to nays 32. They also passed the Senate bill authorizing the discharge of certain civil officers from the army, with an amendment. The President has signed the impressment bill.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND, March 28, 1863.

At auction to-day Confederate bonds, of the fifteen million loan, sold at one hundred and thirty five—a large advance. One hundred million loan, long date, 102 and 102½. Brokers are selling gold at 400 premium, and Bank notes at 170.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS BY FORREST'S CAVALRY.

RICHMOND, VA., March 28, 1863.

The following official dispatch was received this morning:

TULLAHOMA, March 27, 1863.

To GEN'L S. COOPER:—

Gen. Van Dorn reports that Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood with his division, burnt the bridge, destroyed and took all the property and arms, and captured 800 prisoners, including 36 officers. He lost 3 killed and 5 wounded.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

FROM VICKSBURG—YANKEE GUN BOATS ATTEMPT TO PASS OUR BATTERIES, &c.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Vicksburg, March 25th, says that at five o'clock this morning, four boats were seen advancing towards the upper batteries. A vigorous fire was opened upon them, driving back two, when the other two passed under a raking fire, almost every shot taking effect. One of the boats received a shot in her steam chest, compelling the crew to desert her, and in 15 minutes she filled and sunk; part of her crew escaped to the opposite shore. The boat that escaped is supposed to be the Benton, badly damaged, one shot having penetrated her steam drum, disabling her so badly that the Albatross came up to tow her out of danger of our gunboats.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27th, 1863.

The Rebel has received the following dispatch:

COLUMBIA, March 26th.—Gen. Forrest captured yesterday, at Brentwood, nine miles in the rear of Franklin, 800 prisoners, their arms, ammunition, &c., destroying a large house of commissary stores, burning the railroad bridge, and tearing up the track, and capturing seventeen loaded wagons.

LATE FIGHT WITH THE YANKEES.

AUGUSTA, March 28th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, dated McMinnville, Tenn., March 27th, says that Gen. Morgan had a severe fight with the Federals near Milton March 20th, which lasted five hours. The Federals were repulsed and driven eight miles. Our loss was fifteen killed and seventy-five wounded. The Federal loss about twice that number. They advanced to draw our forces from Liberty, but they were compelled to fall back to Murfreesboro'.

FROM KENTUCKY—FORT PEMBERTON, &c., &c.

PANOLA, MISS., March 24th, 1863.

The Memphis Bulletin has been received. Louisville is to be fortified, and the citizens sympathizing with the Confederacy to be paroled.

The Hetty Gilmore and crew were captured by the Confederates on Green River.

The Confederates had occupied Denton, Ky.

A despatch states that fort Pemberton cannot be attacked by infantry. The Confederate force is estimated at six thousand. It is stated that the fort once passed, no danger is apprehended between there and Yazoo City.—The next news, it was supposed, would be flattering.

The sale of fire arms has been prohibited at Indianapolis.

Five small boats have arrived in cold water with reinforcements. The position of the enemy is unknown.

The Mississippi was falling at Memphis.

The Appeal says that the intelligence that the enemy has appeared again in front of fort Pemberton is confirmed.—On Monday afternoon firing took place, but the result is unknown.

FROM MORGAN'S COMMAND.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27th, 1863.

There is nothing additional from the front to-day.

The official report from Gen. Morgan, of his late fight, states that it lasted six hours, and that he drove the enemy two miles; then they were heavily reinforced and held their position. Morgan says his loss in officers was heavy.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF TENNESSEE RENEGADES.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27th, 1863.

The Bristol Advocate, of yesterday, says that a surgeon from Marshall's command arrived there, states that Marshall surrounded and captured, five days ago, the entire command of Gen. Tom Carter, of East Tennessee notoriety, between Cumberland Gap and Bourbon county, Ky. The same gentleman reports that Van Dorn, of Gen. Jenkins' command, had captured the 14th Ky. regiment.

FROM TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, March 28th, 1863.

The report of the capture of Federal Gen'l Carter's brigade, by Humphrey Marshall, is not confirmed.

The Knoxville Register has received the following special dispatch, dated:

WAR TRACE, March 27th, 1863.—There is daily skirmishing on the Shelbyville turnpike. The enemy's videttes are four and a half miles from Murfreesboro', and have pickets at Stone's River. It is believed that the enemy is moving a heavy force on our left flank, in the direction of Columbia, their object being doubtless to form a junction with Grant, and cause the Confederates to fall back to Bridgeport. The enemy are devastating the country, burning, fences, killing stock, forcing off negroes, and stealing generally.

A train ran off between this point and Shelbyville, also between here and Bridgeport, but no lives were lost.

CAMP 20TH N. C. REG'T.,
March 24th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Knowing that you once felt an interest in the "Old 20th," I am constrained to believe that you would like to be informed of its present organization which has materially changed since we left your part of our beloved State.

The battles around Richmond deprived us of some of our bravest soldiers, among whom no braver fell than the beloved and lamented Lt. Col. Frank. J. Faison. Another as gallant an officer and as devoted a friend as ever yielded his life a sacrifice upon the altar of his country was Capt. Henry Smith. Lt. Arthur Jones, a brave soldier and an excellent officer, fell on the same field with his Captain.—In Maryland two noble officers, Capt. Atwell and Lt. West, fell while bravely leading their men.

We have lost four hundred men and more since our arrival in Virginia—not quite a year ago—most of whom died on the field, or from wounds received there. Few there are in the regiment who have not the marks of hostile shot up on their bodies. We now number seven hundred, all told. Col. Iverson is now our Brig. General. Col. Wm. H. Toon having resigned on account of his health, Maj. Slough commanded the regiment for some time. Capt. T. F. Toon, of Company K, is now our Col. He is quite young, being only 22 years, but entire satisfaction with him prevails. We entertain the best hopes that he will give a good account of himself. Maj. Nelson Slough is Lt. Col.; a braver man never lived—this has been demonstrated, and is acknowledged by all. Capt. W. J. Stanly, who is now absent, sick, will be Major on his return.

Our brigade commander compliments the regiment with the remark that we are getting on finely. The health of the regiment is very good indeed. While some regiments are losing men nearly every week, we have only lost one in camp this winter. I hope this will be good news to our friends, for nearly all are your subscribers. Adieu.

Your friend, XX.

The Expedition up the Yazoo.

The *Appeal*, of the 16th, learns the following information as to the movements of the enemy through Yazoo Pass from an officer of the army, who left Panola County on the 13th inst:

The gunboat fleet was composed of seven vessels, mostly small, belonging to the mosquito fleet. The transports numbered between twenty-five and thirty. These latter were almost all stern wheel boats. The movement down the Coldwater was made in a careless manner—the fleet being scattered for many miles along the river. That they dared to exploit such boldness is accounted for by the fact that our rangers, owing to the country being flooded, could not approach the main channel, where the enemy were, except by means of skiffs. By using these, small parties made frequent observations, but, of course, in so small a force as to preclude any idea of attempting offensive operations. The expedition appeared to be well supplied, carrying with them a large quantity of beef cattle; and in addition, whenever a plantation could be reached, everything in the shape of supplies were seized. On several plantations the negro quarters were destroyed for fuel.

Some of the citizens were informed that the object of the expedition was to operate on the Yazoo, others that the purpose was to destroy the bridges at Grenada.—Both purposes will probably be attempted.

Whilst others may claim to be the Washington's of this rebellion, it cannot be denied that the "Peter the Great" of this war is—Saltpetre!

The Battle near Franklin—Yankee Account.

The Nashville Union of the 7th confesses a complete victory for our forces, under Gen. VanDorn, at the Battle of Spring Hill. That paper gives the following particulars of the affair:

Gen Gilbert sent out three regiments of infantry and a battery, on a certain expedition, with instructions not to bring on a fight, but to keep up skirmishing if they encountered the enemy. The design was, we believe, to effect a junction with another force. A few miles out they fell in with a small force of the rebel cavalry, and attacking them drove them back, in the vicinity of the Columbia pike, near West Harpeth, some four miles from Franklin, when they were suddenly flanked by an overwhelming force of Van-Dorn's cavalry, with mounted infantry and artillery.

A fierce engagement ensued during which our forces, being assailed by at least four times their own number, were driven back. During the fight, the battery in charge of the 85th Indiana was attacked by two rebel negro regiments. Our artillerists double shotted their guns and cut the black rebels to pieces, and brought their battery off.

The fight began with skirmishing at about nine o'clock in the morning, and lasted until three in the afternoon. Our forces retreated into Franklin, with a reported loss of five hundred killed, wounded and missing; another informant reduces the loss to 300, and it is likely that even this is an exaggeration.

It is said that the colonel in command of the expedition was killed. We have heard no statement of the rebel loss. The firing was distinctly heard at Franklin during the day. Why reinforcements were not sent out from the large force stationed at Franklin, we are unable to imagine. It appears passing strange that an army which could have crushed the rebel force to pieces was kept idle while the thunder of a battle raging not four miles off was sounding for six hours in their ears.

A correspondent of the Union, writing from Franklin on the 6th furnishes us the following. It was known that Van Dorn was in the vicinity.

On Monday a reconnoissance was ordered in the direction of Spring Hill, and the 33d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, 85th Indiana with the 18th Ohio battery, 9th Pennsylvania and 2nd Michigan cavalry, composed the force, all under the command of Colonel Coburn, of the 33d Indiana. After advancing four or five miles with some skirmishing, encamped for the night, resuming our advance on Thursday morning, the enemy resisting and falling back from our advance with considerable evidence of disorder, our troops were in the highest possible spirits, and, up to this time confident of success.

So well did everything go to all appearances, that a feeling of security overcame their vigilance, and led to the neglect of those precautions which should never be omitted. When we reached Thompson's station, we were suddenly and unexpectedly greeted with the thunder of the enemy's batteries from as many commanding heights, while at almost the same instant heavy masses of infantry appeared as if by magic on either flank.

The natural result of this discovery was some confusion; but, nevertheless, our men showed the most determined courage, and most boldly charged one of the rebel batteries.

No infantry was seen near this battery until our men approached within a few yards of it, when the rebels rose from behind a stone fence, where they had been effectually concealed, and from whence they poured a most deadly fire on our men, first checking and then driving them back with heavy loss to us and but little to themselves. On other parts of the field, however, the rebels lost severely; but, completely surrounded as our forces were, by infantry, with three batteries of artillery disgorging their death-dealing missiles upon them, and no hopes of immediate reinforcements, it was not strange that they yielded to the "inexorable logic of events," and most of the 33d Indiana, 85th Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin regiments, with their commissioned officers, are Van Dorn's prisoners. Our artillery was withdrawn without loss.

Reinforcement was sent forward by Gen. Grant, but had not time to reach the ground to prevent the disaster.—Stragglers continued to arrive until night, and many of the wounded have been brought in to-day. The rebels, apparently satisfied with their achievement, fell back to Spring Hill.

It is impossible to furnish the accurate, or even proximate idea of the killed or wounded on either side. Twenty or thirty rebel prisoners were taken.

Col. Opdycke holds this place and feels able to do so against Van Dorn or "any other man."

The Situation at Vicksburg.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes as follows from Vicksburg, March 16th:

The news received here that the enemy had made a desperate attack on our works on the Tallahatchie, has created quite a sensation. The Tallahatchie is a very narrow stream, and the point where the engagement took place is at least two hundred miles from Vicksburg, so that the Yankees will have quite a long fight before them in their onward march to this place by that route. Their first attempt against our works was a failure—they were successfully repulsed with heavy loss of life and property.

The movement on the Tallahatchie has caused an erroneous impression to obtain in regard to the designs of the enemy opposite Vicksburg, and some of our most wide-awake journals have expressed it as their impression that Gen. Grant's army was being withdrawn from here. But this is a mistake, as the enemy is still in force in front of this place. The force operating through the Yazoo Pass was taken mostly from Helena and other points along the river above, and not from that part of the army which is encamped off Vicksburg.

The gunboats operating in this expedition are also such as have not yet been as far down the Mississippi as this point; and both the fleet and army remain the same status here as they did before the expedition thro' the Yazoo Pass was fitted out.

From present indications, it would appear that the contest for the possession of this point is about to be renewed, and the effort to work a large force down the Yazoo river, to the rear of Vicksburg, is one of the most important movements of the present campaign.—The enemy expect this expedition to be entirely successful; and the forces below Port Hudson are also on the eve of an advance to reduce that point, expecting them to proceed on up the river to Vicksburg, meet General Grant, and unite in a joint attack from three places.

While all these demonstrations look threatening, and require the utmost vigilance and skill of the Confederate Generals, it seems to those who know the character of the country through which the enemy must pass, that Vicksburg is safer now than ever it was before. Nobody dreams that the enemy can come down the Yazoo as long as our forces under Gen. Loring are on hand to check their progress. An attempt might be made to reach our railroad lines in the vicinity of Grenada, but there we are also prepared.

The forces under General Banks, threatening us below, give us very little concern, as we place full confidence in our troops at Port Hudson. We should not be much surprised if the iron-clad Essex were to run past the guns at that point, but it will make little difference whether she does or not. Farragut's fleet of wooden vessels will not dare to make another trip like that of last year, and unless our guns are silenced and our troops routed they will never be able to pass the Port. As for a land attack by General Banks, that is all our boys are waiting for, and as sure as it is made there will be a great Confederate victory to record.

If General Grant should manage to complete the navigation of the canal so as to carry his troops down to assist Banks, there might be some prospect of a hard fight, but this cannot well be done, as his chances for a successful trip down the river are growing worse every day, even if he does get safely through the canal, and the success of this latter experiment is not yet fully demonstrated.

What Gen. Bragg's Army Accomplished.

On Saturday we published a communication prepared carefully by one having a knowledge of the entire campaign, and endorsed by one holding high and responsible civil position. We have heretofore published similar statements and defences of this much abused General.

Reference to the tabular statement which accompanied the brief article will show that in addition to having destroyed and captured 74 pieces of artillery, 33,100 muskets, 1300 wagons, and 6600 horses and mules this General has, since last August, killed, wounded and captured over 60,000 of the enemy, while his own force never amounted to 50,000 men. Is not this a glorious record? Should it not satisfy the most exacting? If it will not, what in the name of sense is required? Is it expected that an inferior force shall always whip and capture one that is superior, and take and occupy immense territories?

It has seemed to us all the time, and this exhibit confirms us in the opinion, that Gen. Bragg and his noble army accomplished a great and glorious work: that the capacity of the commanding General has always been underrated, while himself and his brave army and the service they performed, have never been appreciated.—Private citizens and public journalists, seated in their cosy and warm private apartments, plan campaigns for generals and armies on bleak mountains and deserts wastes, and try to raise a storm of indignation against these generals and armies because they fell short of their expectations. But history and posterity will, we trust, do full justice to those in the field, as well as those in their pleasant parlors.—*Atlanta Commonwealth.*

EDWARD EVERETT.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following *bonne bouche* to Edward Everett:

A good many Americans in Paris hung down their heads on reading that "the Hon. Edward Everett hung out a new flag to welcome Butler to Boston." Edward Everett, the pink of propriety, the model statesman, the Athenian scholar, the perfect gentleman—doing homage to that man Butler, who has committed every crime in the calendar. Oh, it is a flagrant abomination! How are the mighty fallen! There are many citizens of New Orleans here in Paris who "blacked mailed" Butler to get away, and who show their passports and the prices paid for them, with Butler's initials in his own handwriting.

Although we are greatly gratified on the arrival of every steamer to see that Butler is having justice done him in the *World*, yet we cannot refrain from expressing a little of the universal contempt which is felt for the brute in Europe, and for all who honor him.

Gen. Marshall's Operations in Kentucky.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman from Tennessee, who arrived here Wednesday night, on the western cars, who gives us gratifying intelligence of the operations of General Humphrey Marshall in Kentucky, which, if true, and we trust it may turn out so, shows that General M. is doing good work on the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

The gentleman referred to informs us that, in the latter part of last week, Gen. Marshall surrounded and made prisoners about three-fourths of the command of General Sam. Carter, a notorious East Tennessee traitor, numbering some eight hundred to one thousand.—The capture was effected after a very brief engagement, resulting in but slight loss to either side. The affair is said to have taken place in the neighborhood of Barboursville, in Knox county, Kentucky, distant some forty miles from Cumberland Gap.

Our informant further reports that Gen. Jenkins is doing excellent service in Kentucky having captured a large portion of the 8th Kentucky regiment, without any fight.

We give these reports as we heard them, without vouching for their authenticity, though our informant, an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman, appears to entertain but little doubt of their correctness.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Bristol Advocate, of yesterday, has come to hand, containing substantially the same information as is given above. The Advocate reports on the authority of a gentleman, who derived his intelligence from a Surgeon direct from General Marshall's army, the capture of the whole instead of a part of the command of Carter, somewhere between Cumberland Gap and Bourbon county, Ky.

That paper says it was the 14th and not the 8th Kentucky regiment, commanded by the notorious John Dils, of Piketon notoriety, who was captured by General Jenkins, the affair taking place at Louisa, Kentucky.—*Lynchburg Republican, 27th inst.*

"Alexander and the Robber."

Several years ago a book for boys was published in Boston, entitled "The Robber Boy," the hero of which was N. P. Banks, the present Yankee General at New Orleans. Of course "Nat" is made out to be little less than a saint—after the most approved Yankee Doodle pattern. Among other things, he was a terrible fellow to "speak pieces" and had 'Pierpont's First Class Book' at his fingers ends. It is related of "Nat", in the book before us, that on one occasion he requested of his teacher that he and another boy should be allowed to "speak Alexander the Great and the Robber." The "skule master" consented, and Nat tells his mother on his arrival at home, that he is "going to speak a dialogue to-morrow."

"What are you going to speak?" inquires his marm.

"Alexander the Great and the Robber," replied Nat; "and I shall be the robber, and Frank will be Alexander."

"Why do you choose to be the robber?" inquired his mother.

"I like that part," replied Nat, "because the robber shows that the King is as much a robber as himself. He tells the King *that he has made war upon people and robbed them of their property*, homes, and wives and children, so that he is a worse robber than himself."

The "virtuous" and viliant Nathaniel adds:

"It is just as bad for a King [or President, we suppose,] to rob a person of all he has in war, as it is for a robber to do it at midnight."

AN INCIDENT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The following extract from a letter from Fredericksburg by an officer in Gen Lee's army, relates a pleasant incident in camp life, which no doubt helped materially to relieve its monotony.

I must tell you of an agreeable episode in our camp life, which occurred a few days since. It is acknowledged that the Federals, with all their faults, have some capital bands in their ranks. Recently one of these organizations came down to the river side opposite Fredericksburg, and favored our boys (who had gathered in large numbers to listen) with a variety of popular pieces in the best style. Applause from the audience on each side followed. The band then struck up "Dixie," and executed it in a creditable manner. At its conclusion, our soldiers sent up such a shout as made the welkin ring. This was followed by 'Yankee Doodle,' when a burst of applause from the Federals followed. Finally, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," a melody which all could feel and appreciate; and when it was finished, such a shout went up from both armies as I doubt has ever been heard on earth. I looked round me, and saw tears coursing down many a furrowed and battle worn cheek, and if the frantic cheers that went up from the other side of the river were any criterion, our neighboring enemies were as much affected.

The Democracy of Wisconsin.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State convention of Wisconsin, held at Madison on Wednesday last:

Resolved, That a judicial convention of the Democratic party held for the purpose of nominating their candidate for a seat on the bench of the Supreme court of the State, is not the proper opportunity to enter into a discussion of party differences or party principles; and that this is now the less necessary, as the political position of the Democratic party in this state is now well defined and settled; but that a judicial convention is emphatically a fit and appropriate occasion to declare certain constitutional principles, without assent to which the Democratic party can not consent to support a judicial candidate.

Resolved, That in all things relating to the State government, the State constitution is the supreme law, and that, in all things relating to the national government, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land; that there is no power, State or national, outside of or inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution; that all assumption or assertion of unconstitutional power by the State or national government is a dangerous and treasonable usurpation, which the Democracy will not sanction or tolerate.

Resolved, That the government of the United States can claim no powers not granted by the Constitution expressly or by necessary implication as an incident to powers expressly granted; that it is a government of delegated powers, and that the public security and the perpetuation of American liberty peremptorily require a strict construction of its provisions and grants; and that it is not the spirit or duty of the American people to submit to new, loose, and dangerous rules of construction, which tend to subvert the safeguard of the government and the rights of the States and people, and which, if unchecked will aid in making the great American experiment of free constitutional government an utter failure and all previous American history a fable; and it is the peculiar duty of the Democratic party to support and defend the Constitution as our forefathers made it, vital and sacred against all usurpations by all persons, people, bodies, and officers; and that, to this end, it is our solemn duty to see that the judiciary is so constituted that the Constitution of the States and of the Union shall be safe in their hands, as the honest trust of the people to their servants, to be upheld and maintained, without compromise or exception, against all assaults from every source.

Resolved, That on these principles we submit our nominee for the office of chief justice to the people of this State for their suffrages, fully believing that the people will be found true to their own liberties and duties in electing him to that high office.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this State utterly condemn all efforts by the President and Congress to convert the existing war into an abolition crusade; all efforts by the President and Congress to change our old system of government into a military despotism; all efforts of the President and Congress to break down the liberties of the people and the government of the States by an overshadowing central government, different from the limited system established by the Constitution; all efforts by the President and Congress to take one iota from or add one iota to the Constitution as established by our fathers; and that we pledge our party to a faithful support of the Constitution against all who assail it, whether fanatic factions or faithless officers of every and any grade of authority; and that we will do this under all denunciations whatever upon us by the faithless amongst the people and under all persecutions inflicted upon us by a usurping government.

A GOOD JUDGE OF METALS.—The "Government agent" mentioned in the following report should certainly be promoted.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, describing a visit to Augusta, writes:

I witnessed there a rather amusing scene and one from which some one ought to profit. A large lot of wrought iron brazed cow bells were bid off by a Government agent—Capt. Somebody. A North Carolinian who was present asked him what he was going to do with them and the Captain replied that he intended to melt them up for gun metal. Our Carolinian, who if he did come from the wilds of the Blue Ridge has considerable reputation for being a keen one, told the Captain that they were simply wrought iron brazed. The Captain insisted that they were bell metal, or at least copper, and offered to bet N. C. a $100 on the point, which bet N. C. took and won by filing the bells.

"FAMINE IN THE SOUTH"—Under this suggestive head, a number of the papers of the North are endeavoring to show to their readers that the "rebellion" may soon be brought to a close by the appearance of starvation in the Confederacy. They are impressed with the idea that the people and the army are already suffering from want of food, and believe that if they can before many weeks succeed in obtaining possession of the seaports of the country, and continue to hold the country at present under their control, the "rebels" will be compelled to submit or starve.

A Prayer for Peace.

BY IDA IRVIN.

"Give us help from trouble, for vain is the help of man."—THE BIBLE.

Oh! God of mercy, peace and love,
Whose dwelling place is far above;
This transient world—this passing life,
These scenes of angry, bitter strife—
Wilt Thou in pity deign to hear
A suppliant who to Thee draws near.

Vain is the help of man, oh God!
To take from us thy chastening rod;
Without thy blessing, *we must fall*—
Listen, Oh! listen to our call.
We beg for peace, all o'er our land,
And ask it *only at Thy hand*.

Blest Saviour! when Thou dwelt below
Thou did'st regard the cries of woe—
No humble creature was denied,
Who on Thy mighty power relied.
Oh, Jesus! look with pitying eye,
Grant that we may on Thee rely.

Oh! Thou, who wept at Lazarus' grave,
Wilt Thou in tender mercy save
The suffering loved ones far away,
Exposed to danger night and day?
On beds of pain, or battle field,
Dear Saviour! be their *strength* and *shield*.

Oh! Thou, who in the streets of Nain,
Gave to the widow back again
Her only son, and dried her tears,
We pray Thee, quell our rising fears.
Mothers, orphans, wives do cry—
Oh! Master, listen—Thou most High.

Thou said'st to raging waves—be still!
Commanded demons at Thy will;
The poor were fed by thy great power—
Oh! save us in this trying hour;
We own Thy power—we trust Thy grace,
Lord lift on us Thy smiling face.

We merit nothing from Thee Lord,
We have spurned Thy *cross*—broken Thy word—
Oh! lead our wandering feet we pray,
To tread the straight and narrow way,
And help me—while the race we run,
In faith to say—"Thy will be done."

The Hour of Death.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, O Death.

Day is for mortal care,
Eve for glad tidings round the joyous hearth,
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer;
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth.

Youth and the opening rose
May look like things things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee; but thou art not of those
That wait the ripened bloom to seize their prey.

We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain;
But who shall teach us when to look for thee?

Is it when spring's first gale
Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie,
It is when roses in our paths grow pale?
They have *one* season; *all* are ours to die.

Thou art where billows foam;
Thou art where music melts upon the air;
Thou art around us in our peaceful home;
And the world calls us forth, and thou art there.

Thou art where friends meets friends,
Beneath the shadow of the elm to rest;
Thou art where foe meets foe, and trumpets rend
The skies, and swords beat down the princely crest.

When Brigadier General Stoughton was in Warrenton, Va., last summer, with the army of McClellan, he called to see a West Point class mate whose parents lived in Warrenton. Being informed by the mother of the young gentleman that he held a commission in the Confederate army, where he was doing good service, Stoughton expressed regret at his course, and at the calamities which must in consequence overtake him.—However, he was pleased to promise that when the son, along with the whole rebel army, fell into their hands as soon they all would, he would do a friend's part by his old college mate, and contribute what he might to his comfort.

It so happened that a few days ago Stoughton was led captive through Warrenton, and by the door of the lady in behalf of whose son he had volunteered his promises of assistance. She responded to his good intentions by reviving the drooping hero with a bountiful breakfast. He little imagined in his last summer's boasts from which side the favors would first come.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

WHERE DOES IT GO TO?—A good deal of compressed Cotton has been seen going out on the St. Francis-street Railroad. Where does it go to?

Where did it go to? should be the reading. For your information we answer:

1st. To Spring Hill per Railroad.
2d. To Pascagoula on wagons.
3d. To the Yankees in New Orleans, who were expecting it by schooners.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Obituary.

The green mound marks the last resting place of our friend; but time has not effaced from our memory his manly virtues. Though long since passed from our midst—another sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism—we heartily accord our feeble tribute.

Dr. H. Walker Gardner was born in Wilmington, June 25th, 1835, and died in Richmond Sept. 7th 1862. He graduated at the University of N. C. June, 1857 and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Md., in the Spring of 1861.

The high-toned sentiments which marked Dr. Gardner's earlier life won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and gave his friends assurance of his subsequent success. Modest and unobtrusive in his manners he desired not fame but simply to fill the measure of his sphere honestly and acceptably.

He early made choice of the medical profession as the one in which he could better serve his fellow men. His disposition peculiarly fitted him for the profession; his patience and benevolence, virtues which he possessed and cultivated so fully, endeared him to his patients; while his acute observation and patient investigation gained him the confidence of his confreres. He was an ardent and devoted student, and made attainments which but few men of his age make.

Dr Gardner entered the service in the early part of the war, and evinced his patriotism by his self-sacrificing devotion. He received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon and subsequently of Surgeon in the army, and attached himself by his many acts of kindness, and by his conscientious discharge of professional duties, to both officers and men in his charge.

Taken off in the midst of his useful career, as his noble character was developing itself, he has left for us an example of devotion to his country, patience and industry in his profession, and honesty and forbearance in his intercourse with the world, which we admire and cherish.

We would bind up the broken hearts of his aged parents; we had hoped to see their son the comfort and support of their declining years, but God's inscrutable will has ordered it otherwise.

He has left us in his early noble manhood, an unblemished character, but the commencement of an honorable and useful career. To God's providence we bow submissively.

W.

DIED,

In this town, this (Monday) morning, Mrs. SARAH PETTEWAY, wife of Mr. Sylvester Petteway, aged 24 years.

At Mercer Hospital, in Savannah, Georgia, DAVID STEVENS, Sergeant Major of the 61st Regiment of N. C. Troops.

Many a pure patriot and gallant soldier have within the last two years gone to their last long homes, but none more patriotic or gallant than the subject of this notice.—In the bloom of youth he has fallen, and we pause to drop a tear over all that now remains of as good a boy, as true a friend, as unwavering a patriot and gallant a soldier as adorned the rolls of our gallant army. The crowning glory of his life was far above all said before, viz: that he was an upright man, honest in all his dealings, and a shining light in the Baptist Church, the Church of his choice. He died on the 19th of March, 1863, in the full blessing of that Christian faith which has always characterized his walk in life. Calm be his rest in his cold dwelling place; sweet be the repose of his grave and bright his resurrection. To his aged mother this blow comes with great force, yet may she be consoled by the *thought* that her Christian example and wise precepts led her boy early to embrace the divine teachings of the holy bible, and to seek the paths laid down by the Saviour of mankind, which alone can comfort the dying man and give solace to the friends he leaves behind. He died in a land of strangers and by strangers hands were his eyes closed. Yet the strangers did his patient and quiet manner make deep impression, so that the strangers became to him warm and lasting friends.

To distinguished persons in Savannah the friends of the deceased beg leave to return their heartfelt sympathy for their attentions to the deceased, and to Mrs. R. A. ——, of Savannah, will they ever feel grateful for the Christian charity which prompted her to minister to the wants of the dying soldier; and she has added another instance to the name of our devoted women who consider no toil too great, no sacrifice too dear to light our soldiers on to battle, or soothe their dying hours. May she never have to experience the loss of one so dear to her as David was to his aged mother. May her path through life be smooth and freed from any cause that may bring sorrow to her heart. May the world always be bright to her though we may never know her on earth, yet we trust to see her where such sacrifices meet their just rewards.

David Stevens now sleeps in a strange land and around his grave cluster many memories of his living virtue, and to none will his loss be so severe as to his gallant comrades who shared his toil. His example to his company and regiment was worth much, and to them his loss would be severe. His company, composed of the flower of Sampson county, all yield him praise and honor, for his bright example had won their hearts, and his christian patience merited their admiration.

R. P.

The Savannah papers will please copy, also the North Carolina Biblical Recorder.